The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1885.

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SELECT STORY.

AN ALPINE BRIDE.

Christina Schmidt was married to Hans Jeni when she was only eighteen.

They were both natives of the village of Sargans, a name some English travellers may remember noticing on the line from Coire to Zurich, though it is very unlikely that they ever spent a longer time there than the two minutes that the train waits at the station, for there is nothing to tempt them to do so. It is a commonplace Swiss village, in a valley only fertile enough to support about half of its population, and obliging the rest to travel to the cities or to emigrate to other lands.

Christina's father was one of the richest and most important men in the place. He lived next door to the inn, in a good-sized, imposing-looking white house, part of the ground floor of which he used as a bake-house—for he was himself the baker—and the other part of it as the shop to sell his bread in. Before she married, Christina had tried for a little while to manage the shop; but she did not like having to stay in it all day long, just in case any one should want to be served; and as she was an only and a motherless girl, and her father had indulged her all her life, he soon engaged a middle aged woman for the business of the shop, and allowed Christina liberty to do as she pleased. She generally spent part of her mornings in the bake-house, not where the big ovens were and it was hot and her father too busy putting in the loaves to notice her, but in a cool out-house, where her father mixed the dough and left it to rise. She liked to watch him handle it so cleverly, and she generally pursuaded him, when all the black bread for the village was done, to make her a few delicious white rolls such as she had tasted once at a hotel in Zurich. She knew exactly when the said white rolls would be baked; and, after working in the house and getting the dinner ready (which being a true Swiss maiden, was a pleasure to her), she would trot down again to the bake-house just when her father was taking them out of the oven, and would sit on the steps of the front door and eat them. For Christina was rather proud of showing how she was spoilt and petted in having white rolls made on purpose for her.

Her lover, Hans Jeni, many and many a time came to her as she sat there, and, accepting one of her proffered rolls, leant against a door-post and looked down at her, enjoying his view of her small round figure and sweet, innocent young face. She was a brown-eyed, brown skinned girl, with masses of soft hair of a golden-brown shade, growing artistically round her low forehead. She might have passed unnoticed in a crowd, because she was small and unpretending; but she was undoubtedly the belle of Sargans; and perhaps many a larger place has not boasted such a popular one, because Christina "was kind as she was fair."

Her fortunate lover, Hans Jeni, was twelve years her senior, and had known and loved her ever since she was a little girl toddling at her father's side. He was an orphan, brought up by his grandmother to follow his uncle's calling; that is in the winter time he lived at Sargans and carved wood, but the summer months he spent in the high Engandine valley as guide, coming down from thence in the autum with a pocket full of money and a splendid stock of health and spirits. He had spent his first summer in the mountains when he was fifteen, going up with his uncle, Peter Jeni, who was a well-known Engadine guide, and with him doing some of the easier accents, carrying knapsacks and provisions to the foot of the mountains and learning the first principles of glacier climbing. His uncle was well pleased with him, and told him that his head was as steady as a rock, that he had unlimited nerve, pluck and energy, and that there was in him the making of a first-rate guide. When Hans heard that he made up his mind that he would not waste his capabilities. By the time he was five and twenty he had been up every peak in the Engadine, and most of those in the Tyrol, and by the time he was thirty Peter Jeni would probably point out to strangers his nephew and pupil as the best guide in the east of Switzerland, and such he probably was. He was a splendidly made man, tall and strong, with regular features, keen gray eyes, and a fair skin sunburnt; and Christina answered her own question with an emphatic negative, when she asked herself if there was a better sight in the world than Hans presented as he started for the mountains the year before they married, in his suit of strong gray hom-spun, his knapsack made of chamois skin on his back, the rope coiled round and hung over his left shoulder, his ice-ax in his hand.

If Christina's father could have chosen he would have preferred that his daughter should not marry a man who from his calling must necessarily be much away from her, for he knew the tender clinging love which he would bestow upon her husband, and dreaded for her the pain of separation; but then he dreaded any and all pain for her, and since she loved Jeni, and he was a good fellow and loved her, too, it would obviously distress her less to part with him sometimes than to be separated from him always.

And so all the Sargans was en fete for Christina's wedding. It was on the 1st of July, her eighteenth birthday; Jeni had put off going to the mountains that year until later than usual, that he might take his bride with him for a holiday—a honeymoon. The villagers in after years used to tell, with tears in their eyes, how that wedding was the prettiest sight they had ever seen; the handsome young couple coming out of the church hand in hand, and Christina's father, with his iron-gray hair and stern though kindly face, walking so proudly with Jeni's grandmother behind them. Christina was quite a mountain bride, for at Hans's special request she wore in her hair a wreath of soft "Edelweiss," which he had gathered for her with considerable trouble—the first blossoms, as he believed, of the season.

The evening after their wedding, the the young couple went by train to Coire, the terminus of the railway in that direction, and the next day a very long drive in the diligence brought them to Jeni's usual headquarters, the village of St. Moritz, in the Engadine valley. Jeni had been very extravagant, and had taken the banquet of the dilligence; he had always walked up other years, but Christina was not accustomed to being obliged to walk to reach a given point, and now he had married a wife he must take care that all things were made pleasant and easy for her. Now, although she was a Swiss girl, Christina had never seen any really fine snow mountains until the lumbering diligence, with its five strong horses reached the top of the Julier Pass, and began to drop down the other side into the Engadine valley—then they burst upon her in their matchless indescribable grandeur, their dazzling sheets of whiteness standing out against the clear, cloudless evening sky, while the rosy tint of the strange, beautiful "Alpenglühn" shone upon some peaks of the mighty Bernina chain, and turned the whole scene into a fairyland. Hans looked at it with pride as well as pleasure, for he felt somehow as if the mountains belonged to him, and although he well knew their power to destroy, their avalanches, their treacherous crevasses, their changing slopes, he was proud of a knowledge within himself, which made him able to defy their dangers, and, by mounting to their highest summits, claim them as his own possession.

Christina clasped her husband's hand. "I had not imagined they would be so grand," she said; "but I shall not like to know that you are on them, Hans; they do not look made to be climbed!"

"Wait till you have tried one yourself, my girl. I mean to make a mountaineer of you before the summer is over."

And to a certain extent Jeni succeeded. Christina was not naturally either very brave or very strong, but the fact of living at St. Moritz, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the pure, bracing air only to be found at such a height, gave her, for the time being at least, fresh energy and power, and climbing with Han's help was, after all, a very easy matter. He made her begin so slowly, he arranged so cleverly that she should not at any time walk in the heat of the day, he gave her his arm and supported her when they came to any place, which, to her inexperienced eyes looked dangerous or difficult, and, of course, he did not take her anywhere which was in reality either the one or the other.

As a rule he was employed as guide every other day; sometimes, during August, he went out every day; but if the excursions were long ones he did not care for this, and if they were short and easy he generally sent some younger and less able man than himself. He only once left Christina for more than twenty-four hours, which was when he was away in the Tyrol with an Englishman called Stanley for nearly a week; but then he had been guide to for three years running, and the two had become firm friends, as well as willing companions. Stanley came to see Christina when they returned from their expedition, and charmed, although he confused her, by his warm praise of her husband.

"He is one of the best fellows I ever met," he said, "and I hope you may have a long and happy life together, for you deserve it."

Stanley was a bachelor of keen susceptibilities, and a very strong impression was made upon him by the young Swiss girl and her stalwart guide husband.

That first happy summer came too soon to an end; all the visitors had left the high valley by the middle of September, and a heavy snowstorm happening to fall then, Hans and Christina were obliged to cross the Julier Pass on their way home in a sleigh.

The next year Christina was not able to go to the mountains with her husband. She sighed and lamented a little, as was natural, but looking forward to the future was brave and good about it, and after her little boy was born, early in August, Hans came home just for a week to see her. She was staying at her father's house; but although Hans knew she was well taken care of and cherished, he found it harder than he had expected to leave her again, and her young baby; she looked so fragile and ill, and cried so bitterly when he said good-bye to her.

"I could let you go quite easily, my darling," she said, "if it were only to the towns and the valleys, but it is on those dreadful mountains that I cannot bear to think of you."

"And yet you know how really and truly safe I am upon them; I understand them too thoroughly to be careless; I can not come to any harm."

"Heaven grant that you may not, but I do not see the impossibility."

"You must try and not think about me the next few weeks, little woman," he said encouragingly; and by next year, if you are still frightened, I will find some work to do at Zurich or Coire. But I must go back again to St. Moritz now to earn some money to pay for all that this little fellow costs us," looking at his baby, "and you must get quite well and strong, and then you will not feel inclined to fret about me."

So he bent over her tenderly and kissed her, and looking at her for a moment with infinite love, he left her. He spent a most successful month at St. Moritz, working every day, and earning more than he had ever done before, but as his wife wrote to him anxiously and was, besides, according to her father's account, anything but strong or well, he decided not to stay away from her after the 5th of September.

On the afternoon of the 4th, as he was in his room arranging matters for an early start home the next morning, there was a knock at the door and Stanley came in. The two men, who had not seen each other since the year before, met with pleasure on both sides, and Stanley, accepting the chair Jeni offered him, sat down for a long chat on mountaineer matters. He had only just come over from England, where business had kept him later than usual, and was eager to know the condition of the snow and how many high expeditions it would be safe to undertake so late in the year.

"Then at present you may do anything you like," was Jeni's favorable answer.

"Then I'll engage you for as long as this fine weather lasts, and we will see if we cannot manage something altogether astonishing."

"O, no, sir! not this year. I am sorry to say, for I am going home again to-morrow morning."

Perhaps Jeni was almost as disappointed at having to say this as Stanley was to hear it; for notwithstanding his love for his wife and child, Jeni was, as he always had been, a keen mountaineer; and the prospect of a week or two's work with such a good walker and climber as Stanley, and such a pleasant companion, too; was very attractive to him. From Stanley there followed a long protestation. He did not care for the Engadine; he did not care for his holiday; and in fact, he might as well go straight back to England, he said, since Jeni would not change his mind and consent to stay.

"And, indeed, I would give the whole thing up," he concluded, "if it wasn't for another fellow who is out with me, and with whom I have promised to make at least one or two ascents. Look here, Jeni, put off leaving just for a day, and take us up the Piz Bernina, and I won't plague you to do anything else, but will be eternally grateful to you."

"Up the Bernina! You never would be as foolish as to start with that for a first ascent?"

"I should not choose to, but I am determined to go up this year, and so is my friend Langley. He has got into training already in the Tyrol, and I—well, I'm never so much out of it, you know."

Jeni looked at the wiry, muscular figure of the speaker, and believed him.

"Come, now, you wont refuse me this," Stanley persuaded. "I'm ready to start to night; and, instead of your reaching your wife to morrow evening, why, it will only be the evening after; for I suppose you will go down in the dilligence now you are a married man. You'll do this to oblige an old friend, I am sure."

"Yes, I will do it, if you think that everything can be got ready and another guide found; for if your friend is going we must have a second guide; and then," he added suddenly, how about your friend? Is he safe? I do not like going up the Bernina with an untried man."

"You may trust me that he is all right. I am no fool to risk your life and mine with a fellow who does not know what he is about. Langley is a member of the Alpine Club, and has this summer been up the Ortler Spitz and Monte Cristallo."

"I trust to you Mr. Stanley."

And they fell to arranging details of the expedition. The Piz Bernina is the highest mountain in the district, but by no means the most difficult to ascend, and Jeni, who had once been up it in mid winter, taking twenty-seven hours without any rest over the expedition, thought lightly of it; now that all conditions were favorable. After some discussion he decided to leave the preparations to Stanley, who thoroughly understood such matters, as he was anxious to keep a promise he had made long ago, and visit that after noon a cousin of his wife's in the neighborhood. Stanley suggested as a second guide a man called Hardt, whom Langley had brought with him from the Tyrol, and to this Jeni consented.

"I sent on my ropes to Coire yesterday," Jeni said. "Will you see that Hardt brings sufficient and strong?" Stanley promised to do this, and everything else, and Jeni having arranged to call for him at one a. m., the two men separated.

Jeni was vexed with himself, now the whole thing was settled, for he disliked having to telegraph to his wife, and he disliked, too, having, for the first time in his life, entrusted the preparations to some one else; however, there was no help for it now. He went to the telegraph office and sent off the following telegram: "Sorry, but can not come till the 6:20 p. m. train on the 6th." And then he dutifully started to see Christina's cousin, because he knew his little wife would be sadly vexed if he failed to do so. He did not get back before 8:30 p. m., when he threw himself on his bed, and, with his useful but acquired faculty of going to sleep and of waking at any given time, he slept until midnight.

The two gentlemen and the guides met punctually at the rendezvous; it was too dark, in spite of the lanterns they carried, for Jeni to examine the faces of Langley and Hardt, but he saw that both were young and heavy, powerful-looking men. He asked Hardt if he had everything that was necessary.

"Yes, everything."

"You are sure?"

"Quite sure."

"Then let us be off."

And in the silence which characterizes men at the beginning of any long undertaking, they started, skirting the small dark Lake of St. Moritz and through the pine woods toward the Bernina. When daylight broke they were climbing slowly up its snowy slopes; Jeni was the only one of the party who knew the mountain, but he had not been up that year, and he found the snow, after the long hot summer they had had, unusually soft, and consequently tiring; they could not make as rapid progress as usual. Jeni broke a long silence by announcing a fact that was by no means encouraging.

"This will be the longest ascent of the Bernina I have ever made."

"What, twenty seven hours?"

"Except that one, of course, which was folly!"

They were toiling over a long snow-slope without much incline, and Jeni seemed impatient and more and more out of temper than Stanley had ever seen him.

"I'm afraid, after all, you are abusing me for having kept you from your home to-day," Stanley said.

"I am thinking that I did wrong, and naturally I am not pleased with myself."

"At least you are giving Langley and me a great pleasure."

"This slope is interminable," Jeni exclaimed shortly afterward; let us turn sharp to the right, it must be shorter."

The four men were roped together, Jeni leading; they followed him over a ledge of rock, on to another steeper snow slope; Jeni did not usually cross it, but the mountain had changed a little that year, and he deemed it advisable to do so.

As far as Stanley could tell—and he had reason enough to remember afterward every detail—they were all attending to the business in hand. The rope was not too slack, there was nothing careless in the gait, and indeed there could not have been, when Jeni took one of his long, striding steps, and the snow beneath him gave way—suddenly—he did not sink in it as they had been doing all along, he dropped right down till only his head was visible.

"For Heaven's sake stand firm," gasped Stanley, and the three strong men planted themselves in the snow, and pulled with all their might on to the rope. Surely they would be able to hold us Jeni? Ay, so they would; but, as he moved and tried to raise himself, the rope gave a sharp snap and broke in two, just between Stanley and Jeni, and with a ringing cry of despair the guide fell down into the unmeasured depths of the crevasse below.

Details of the next few hours and of the return of the remaining three to St. Moritz need not be given. It was altogether impossible to recover Jeni's body, and in his icy grave they left him. Maybe, if the poor fellow could have chosen his own resting place it would have been somewhere among those mountains he loved but too well. It is also unnecessary to enter at length into the painful question as to who was to blame for the accident; primarily, perhaps, Jeni himself, for a guide should trust to no one the supervision of aything so important as the ropes, and certainly in this case the rope was a worn one, which Jeni, if he had seen, would never have thought of using; then Stanley was more or less to blame, because he promised Jeni he would see to everything, and instead of doing so he left the arrangements to Hardt; and finally, of course, Hardt was bitterly to blame for taking an unsound rope. He had but a feeble excuse to make for himself, i. e., that he had no better one, and did not like to put off the whole expedition because the rope might be a trifle rotten.

Stanley was almost indifferent as to the cause, he was so entirely taken up with its effect, for he felt altogether frantic at the thought, which never left him, of pretty Christina and her awful sorrow. At first he intended to travel down without pause to Sargans, and break her the news himself; then it seemed to him that she would bear to hear it from her own father, and to him he telegraphed the facts. Schmidt was a brave man, with strong feelings, which he held under all circumstances in perfect control; and perhaps he thought his little daughter more like himself than she was, in her present weakness. Possibly things might have been different if he, realizing her feebleness, had prepared her for the bad news, before telling it to her in its utter hopelessness; but he treated her as he would have preferred being treated himself. With the telegram in his hand he went into her room where she sat by her baby's cot, and said to her:

"Christina, your husband is killed!"

And he put the telegram into her lap. She looked scared for an instant, and then she said, with a sweet pretty smile playing round her mouth:

"O, no he isn't; he is coming home to me to-night."

"But, my child, he was killed yesterday on the Piz Bernina!"

She turned terribly white, and that hopeless monosyllable, "Dead," escaped from between her closed lips, while, snatching up the telegram, she read and re-read its contents and understood its cruel meaning only too clearly for her reason to bear the shock it received. Gradually a change most cruel to watch came over her agonized face. Again it was lighted by a smile—but a senseless, feelingless meaningless smile—and she said gayly:

"He is coming by the 6:20 train. We must go down and meet him, father."

"Good Heavens! was she mad?"

Ay, mad she was, although her father could not believe anything so horrible until the doctor fetched from Zurich, in his certainty of the fact, asked what asylum Schmidt proposed sending her to; then he said fiercely that he would look after his own daughter himself. And he did so, with the tenderness which belongs only to a strong man, as long as the poor girl needed it.

Far more pitiful than any heart broken woman was she in her senseless expectancy, which gave way after a day or two to dull despair. But she continued to insist that Hans was coming by the 6:20 train; and after a while, not content with meeting that one, she spent nearly the whole of her time just outside the station, where she could see the trains come in and watch who got out of them. When Stanley arrived one evening, in pouring rain, she was standing there bare-headed (for she excitedly refused any interference,) her long golden-brown hair streaming over her shoulders on to her dripping, clinging black gown. She tried to dart toward the train as it drew up, but her father, gently but firmly putting his arms around her, kept her near him; she struggled violently for a moment, and then remained passive. Everybody in the train was watching and pitying her, and, it may be; wondering concerning her sad story. When she caught sight of Stanley she fled to some steps which led to the basement of a neighboring house, and crouched down on them, began twisting up her hair in desperate haste.

"This is Hans' friend," she said, "who will tell me why he does not come; but Hans would like me to be very tidy and neat to meet the gentleman."

And then, with the impetuosity of madness, she rushed up to Stanley, and falling on her knees on the wet ground, at his feet, she begged and implored him to send her husband back to her.

The last time Stanley had seen Christina she was standing by Jeni's side, holding his hand and looking proudly and fondly into his face, her own lightened by happy realities and happy hopes; and now, with her wild eyes, her white face, her awful, terrified, senseless expression, she was pleading for the treasure which could never, never be given her in this world. Stanley left her, half maddened himself by the sight.

But, mercifully, Death soon claimed her for his own; and we may trust that the husband and wife are together again now, in that dim shadowland beyond the grave, of which, while we know so little, we can hope so much.
—*London Household Words.*

Cooking a Girl.

THE HORRIBLE FEAST PREPARED BY A NEW ZEALAND CHIEFTAIN.

[*From the Popular Science Monthly*]

Earle, who wrote a very readable, intelligent and but little known account of the Maoris vety early in the present century, speaks of the gentle manners and kindly ways of a New Zealand chief whom he afterwards discovered to be an inveterate cannibal. He relates that he visited the place where was cooking the body of a young slave girl that his friend had killed for the purpose. The head was severed from the body; the four quarters with the principal bones removed, were compressed and packed into a small oven in the ground, and covered with earth. It was a case of unjustifiable cannibalism. No revenge was gratified by the deed, and no excuse could be made that the body was eaten to perfect their triumph. Earle says that he learned that the flesh takes many hours to cook, that it is very tough if not thoroughly cooked, but that it pulls in pieces like a bit of blotting-paper it well done. He continues that the victim was a handsome, pleasant-looking girl of sixteen, and one that he used frequently to see about the pah. To quote his own words:

"While listening to this frightful detail we felt sick almost to fainting. We left Atoi (the chief who had killed the girl) and again strolled towards the spot where this disgusting feast was cooking. Not a native was now near it, a hot steam kept occasionally bursting from the smothered mass, and the same dog that we had seen take the head of the girl now crept beneath the bushes and sneaked toward the village; to add to the gloomliness of the whole a large hawk rose heavily from the very spot where the poor victim had been cut in pieces. My friend and I sat gazing in this melancholy place; it was a lowering, gusty day, and the moaning of the wind through the bushes as it swept round the hill on which we were seemed in unison with our feelings."

Earle goes on to relate how he and three other compatriots whom he summoned from the beach for the purpose, with the Englishman's usual impertinent interference and intolerance of customs differing from his own, determined to frustrate Atoi's intention. They together visited the hill where the flesh was cooking, and, destroying the oven, buried the remains in the earth. They found the heart put on one side for the special delectation of their constant friend and companion, Atoi. Earle was afterwards good humoredly told by the chief that their interference had been of no avail, as they had found the grave where the flesh had been buried and opened it soon after he and his friends had left, and finished cooking it and eat it all.

Given Up for Dead.

A MAN WHO WAS BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE TELLING HIS STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

Last week there transpired at the Centre township ore banks, near Newport, Pa., a most remarkable event, which is closely allied to the supernatural.

On Monday morning John Wisholm, the father of one of the numerous families of Swedes living in the neighborhood of the ore mines, was taken suddenly ill and before a physician could be summoned was apparently dead. The form of the deceased was cold and rigid, the lower jaw fallen and the ashy pallor of death on the face. With the demonstrativeness of their nation the family gave loud expression to their grief. The eldest son in particular was more demonstrative and inconsolable than any of the others. He called on his father with heartrending lamentations to come back and with difficulty was prevented from prostrating himself upon the corpse.

Hoping to comfort the grief-stricken family by spiritual consolation the resident clergyman remained with them until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At this time, when the minister was about to leave, the son, who seemed to take the death so much to heart, was seized with another paroxysm of grief more violent than any preceding it. He threw himself on the body of his father, embraced him and piteously implored him to speak once more and not to leave him without a recognition. As if the agonized voice had penetrated the silence of the other world the lips of the dead man moved, the eyes opened with a sad, reproachful look on the weeping son and in the well-known voice came distinctly these words: "Oh, why did you call me back?"

As soon as the awe-stricken group could regain their composure after the appalling sense they immediately administered restoratives to the patient, when the minister left him, very weak but still alive. On the following day re related to the minister his experience to the time when he was apparently called to life. He said he first felt a sinking sensation, knew everything that transpired in the room, but could not speak; then all was a blank. His next recollection was of being in a dense darkness, through which he was led by two invisible forms, moving as if floating—nothing above or below. At last it appeared to grow lighter and growing brighter every moment he finally observed two shining, beautiful forms on either side of him. He experienced a feeling of perfect peace and well-being and heard the most soothing and delightful music. The feeling of rest and freedom from pain seemed to be disturbed by a voice in pain calling him. He felt a thrill of regret, then all became black and opening his eyes he found his son and family crying and calling on him to come back.

Mr. Wisholm lived until next morning and then died, as his family sincerely believe, a second time. Whether the man was in a syncope, from which the lamentations of his family aroused him, none can answer. One thing, however, is certain—that for the space of nearly twenty-four hours, so far as the observations of the doctor, the minister and the family were concerned and so far as outward indications are a guide, the man was dead.

Good nature is the very air of a good mind, the sign of a large and prosperous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.

The Mackey Romance.

THE POOR NEVADA WIDOW, WHOSE DAUGHTER HAS JUST WEDDED THE PRINCE COLONNA.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, in a recent issue says: Some twenty odd years ago there dwelt in California a family of three persons, father, mother and daughter. The latter was a mere child. All were young. The father was a physician. His habits became so dissipated that the poor wife, despairing of his reformation, and also of the possibility of independent action on her own part to secure support for herself and child, proposed a separation. The man agreed to it; but he was not put out like Rip Van Winkle. He was assured that while he lived she would never cease to help him, and that when he mended his ways their old relations should be restored. He departed to cure himself, if possible, and become worthy of the woman who, sorely beset, undertook the maintenance of the family. Encouraged by his wife's prayers, letters and heroic conduct, the doctor redeemed himself. At least he thought so, and his poor wife was more than willing to believe it. He returned to her home and heart, warmly welcomed back to both. Unluckily, he had either miscalculated his will power, or the demon of indulgence was simply asleep, and by no means dead within him. He went back to his cups, and very soon the skeleton finger of poverty was laid upon his domestic affairs. The devoted wife, unwilling to undertake an experimental separation, and unable to remain where she was, determined to try what change of scene would do for this miserable man, who naturally kind, talented and wholesome, seemed to be insanely abandoned to the devil of strong drink. Just at this crisis rumors had reached California of the Comstock lode discovery, and thither many of the mining population drifted. Across the Sierras to Virginia City this little and most wretched family journeyed.

The doctor pulled himself together for a while and did some business, but his health was gone and very soon he died. Widow and orphans were left in the very depths of poverty. The generous hearted miners had clubbed together to bury the doctor. They made up a purse for the mother and child from time to time, and thus saved both from utter deprivation of food, shelter and raiment. There was at that time superintendent of one of the mines a sturdy young Irishman, who, from the lowest rounds of the ladder, had begun to push his way to fortune. He was not more than moderately well off, and little dreamed of the Monte Cristo casket in store for him. He used to carry the weekly or monthly stipend to the widow, and his visits to her became more and more frequent. At last he married her, and her days of fear on the score of poverty were over. She possessed a well-to-do-husband, who was the master of his possessions and certain to make his way in the world. But in the days of distress the unhappy woman had resorted to the morphine habit, and could not, of her own effort, release herself from it. A young physician at Virginia City, who had recently graduated in France, informed her that if she would visit Paris and put herself implicitly under the care of his old master there, her cure could be guaranteed. While the husband remained to uncover, with the present junior senator from Nevada, the richest silver deposit the world has ever known, the wife crossed the seas and submitted to a rigorous medical treatment. It was successful after many months of endurance. Meanwhile the famous California and Consolidated Virginia mines were penetrated by the husband, and the world-renowned bonanza, of which he was principal owners made him at least forty times a millionaire. The wife in

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1885.

The bill making appropriations to Normal Schools for 1885 and 1886 gives $50,000 each year to the ten schools of the state, to be equally divided between them.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following bills passed the Senate on Tuesday:

An act authorizing county commissioners to make contracts for the collection of forfeited recognizances and fines; an act to establish a state board of health; an act to transfer the board of canal commissioners to the department of internal affairs from the auditor general's department.

In the House, the bill fixing the rate of licenses to be paid by wholesale liquor dealers at 1 per cent. on annual sales was favorably reported. A bill was introduced imposing, on conviction, a fine of $100 and 60 days' imprisonment on any person purchasing liquor by the half-pint, pint, quart or gallon for the purpose of furnishing to minors or people of intemperate habits.

The following house bills were passed finally:

Requiring county commissioners to pay for the interment of honorably discharged soldiers who died in indigent circumstances, and for a headstone for the deceased, the entire expense not to exceed $50.

Authorizing the admission into soldiers' orphan schools of destitute children of soldiers and sailors of whose death the superintendent of soldiers' orphan schools has received satisfactory proof.

Allowing township auditors $3 a day for the time necessarily employed in the performance of their duties.

Requiring the state treasurer to refund to Carl Moricke, of Allegheny county, his escheated bank deposit.

Authorizing townships to elect school superintendents.

Increasing the means for the destruction of Canada thistles.

The senate resolution protesting against the abolition of the National Board of Health, in view of the "approach of cholera," was concurred in.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb'y. 23, 1885.

"The Washington Monument has been turned over" was the startling announcement on the street yesterday at 12 o'clock. This did not mean that it had been overturned, but that it had been turned over—transferred from the monument committee, who have had it in charge for 36 years, to the people of the United States. The ceremonial programme has now been completed, and the monument stands alone in its peerless grandeur, divinely tall and most divinely fair, the noblest tribute to the noblest man.

The six thousand who composed the civic and military procession, and who were out from 10 a. m., until about 2 p. m., standing for most of the time massed in a square about the monument, had a foretaste of the horrors of war. It was bitter weather and many, chilled to the bone, were prostrated with cold.

The procession from the monument to the Capitol was well ordered and imposing. I have seen many processions move along Pennsylvania avenue, but never before have I seen police succeed in keeping the streets clear, and their success on this occasion argues well for the much larger procession which will move along the same route next week, on the 4th of March. The side walks of Pennsylvania avenue are very wide, but the spectators have been disposed to encroach upon the street, to crowd the column in procession, and break the view from all but the front line. By a successful disposition of mounted policemen, the avenue was kept perfectly clear, and all were enabled to enjoy the spectacle. Major Dye, the chief of police received a letter of thanks from the President for his success in managing the crowd.

First came General Sheridan in full uniform mounted on a black horse. He was followed by four aids, and a large body of mounted men. Next in order came the U. S. infantry and artillery, and then the volunteer military and civic organizations. These were followed by a long line of carriages, decorated with the stars and stripes, in which were members of Congress and Justices of the Supreme Court. The President sat in a carriage drawn by four horses. Conspicuous at the lead of the southern visiting military companies was Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, mounted on a superb dark bay stallion.

The ceremonies at the monument were very brief. The weather was so cold that not even the speakers uncovered their bald heads, and the audience sat with their hats on and moved their benumbed feet constantly. At the Capitol, from which all but a favored two thousand were excluded, the ceremonies were protracted, the speeches were longer, but were endured by the audience with fortitude. The first oration was written by Mr. Winthrop, who was the orator thirty-seven years ago, when the corner stone was laid. It was in the somewhat heavy redundant style of rolling periods that was considered the rhetoric of forty years ago. Mr. Gladstone, Monsieur Gambetta, Lord Macauley, or Mr. Vilas would have said more in half as many words. The oration was read by Mr. Long, of Massachusetts, the writer being too feeble to be present.

The oration of Col. Daniels of Virginia was flowery and brilliant, sophomorical and portentious. The best orators of the day practice a different style, and the orators of the future will not find models in the orations of last Saturday, except of some faults they should avoid. Life is too short, and modern common sense and culture is too practical to be cheated and tickled by words, words, words. This view does not exclude eloquence, but it does exclude grandiloquence, which vaunts itself and substitutes gaudy sentences for a chaste and simple expression of thought. If old Mr. Winthrop and young Mr. Daniels will take care to revise their orations before delivery, and carefully cut out all the fine things they have doted on, they may yet make pretty good orators, but the old style of soaring the American eagle until she is out of sight, and making the larks sing at the gate of Paradise will not do for these times.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

A few weeks ago we printed the text of a proposed bill for the equalization of taxes, entitled "An act to regulate the taxation of Private Corporations for public purposes," which was introduced in the legislature by Mr. Rhone, of Centre county. Another bill has been prepared relating to the assessment and valuation of real and personal property for purposes of taxation, the text of the bill being as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.

SECTION 1. From and after the passage of this act assessors of the several townships, boroughs and cities of the Commonwealth shall annually, in the month of April, assess all taxable persons, natural and artificial, owning or in possession of real estate and visible personal property at its actual cash value; also all bonds, mortgages, notes, bills and other evidence of debt of any and every form whatsoever, bearing interest and due from solvent debtors, except only the property authorized to be exempted from taxation by the First Section of the Ninth Article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 2. The property, real or personal, of any private corporation to be included in the said assessments under the first section of this act, shall be such only as shall be owned, held or possessed by them otherwise than strictly and exclusively for corporate purposes in conducting the authorized business of the company and not clearly represented by its taxed corporate stock or shares.

SECTION 3. To enable said Assessors to ascertain all personal property not visible, every taxable person, firm, association and corporation shall furnish said Assessors with a written statement of all interest bearing Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, Bills and other Evidence of Debt of any and every form whatsoever owned or held in trust and due from solvent debtors, the amount of which several obligations shall be set to the name of every such taxable person, firm, association or corporation in the assessment book, and all such real estate and personal property thus ascertained shall form the basis or amount for which the owners shall be taxable and any and every obligation or evidence of debt that shall not be entered in the Assesor's book shall, while so withheld from assessment, be uncollectable by any suit, process or proceeding whatsoever, and all interest thereon shall be forfeited during such time, and the several Assessors shall file in the Commissioners's office all the statements furnished to them, which shall be preserved among the records of said office.

SECTION 4. Assessors shall state in the books assessment the amount secured by Dower, Mortgage and Judgment upon the premises of any taxable person, firm, association or corporation or charge thereon, and deduct the same from the valuation of the encumbered property: *Provided*, said taxable person, firm, association or corporation shall pay the yearly amount of tax upon such Dower, Mortgage, Judgment or charge to the collector of the tax, which amount the said taxable person, firm, association or corporation shall be entitled to offset as payment for interest or principal upon said Dower, Mortgage, Judgment or charge.

SECTION 5. Assessors shall make returns annually, on or before the 15th day of May, to the County Commissioners or Boards of Revision, as the case may be, of their assessments and valuations.

SECTION 6. The County Commissioners and Boards of Revision shall furnish the Assessors annually with suitable Books, Blanks and Papers for each district, and every Assessor elected or appointed by authority of law shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, make oath or affirmation to render a true and correct assessment as directed by the provisions of this Act; and any Assessor who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to assess all property at its actual cash value and make a return thereof and of liens and charges on real estate thereon, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and imprisonment in county jail for a term of not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 7. That all Acts now in force, imposing license taxes upon wholesale and retail venders of merchandise, and taxes upon collateral inheritances be, and the same are hereby repealed, saving only all remedies for the collection of such licenses and taxes imposed before the passage of this Act, it being the true intent and meaning of this Act that venders of merchandise shall be assessed and pay taxes upon their proprrty in the same manner as other persons subject to taxation.

SECTION 8. But all taxes assessed, levied or imposed prior to the passage of this Act shall be paid and collected and the proceeds thereof applied as if this Act had not been passed, and the operation and force of existing laws applicable to those purposes shall be continued so far as shall be necessary or proper to the collection and appropriation of said taxes.

The following memorial has been presented to the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Memorial of the undersigned, representing the farmers of the State organized in Granges, and duly authorized to address your Honorable Bodies on their behalf, repectfully showeth:

That just complaint is made that the tax laws of the State are unequal and unjust, inasmuch as they impose an undue proportion of the public burdens upon the land and upon individual citizens; or, in other words, are framed to favor personal property and corporate bodies.

Two causes greatly contribute to this end:

First, Personal property, commonly assumes forms which are difficult of detection and allude assessment; and second, the enormous increase of private corporations has largely withdrawn property from local taxation.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth declares the principle of the equality of taxation in clear emphatic language. Admitting the necessity of classifying the objects or subjects of taxation, it requires that taxation by State or local authority, upon any class, shall be uniform; in other words, without favoritism or invidious distinctions; and if the Constitution was silent upon this subject, justice and high expediency would commend and command the same rule to public authorities.

It may be questioned whether the Collateral Inheritance Tax conforms to the rule of the Constitution and to an enlightened and just policy, inasmuch as it is, whenever imposed, a second or special tax upon property already taxed uniformly with other property of the class or classes to which it belongs. It is an extraordinary imposition upon property in transit from one owner to another in contempt of the principle of uniformity of taxation, which principle is not concerned with property ownership, but with its kind, character form or use. To charge property therefore with a successful duty is to leave the proper field of taxation in order to regulate inheritances by a penalty of condition which, like ordinary fines, shall be in the aid of the public treasury. If such an imposition upon property is permissable and excusable in time of war or of great financial difficulty, it is certainly unsuited to a time of prosperity and of peace, and is offensive and odious to many, and to a great extent its enforcement is evaded. Its repeal is, therefore, proposed.

So, also, is proposed the repeal of license taxes upon dealers in merchandise, because one of the bills submitted by your Memorialists for consideration subjects all such dealers to assessment and taxation upon their property in warehouse, shop or store, and a license tax in addition would virtually subject their property to double taxation.

Your Memorialists pray for the passage of the bill submitted by them, either in the form proposed or in such amended form (retaining their substantial purpose) as to the General Assembly shall seem meet, in order that equality in taxation shall be promoted and justice to the citizen more nearly secured than at present. The one bill for local assessment and taxation applies a rule of equality upon all taxable property not held for corporate purposes and represented by capital stock. The other furnishes additional regulations for the assessment of corporate stocks and for imposing upon that form of property a larger and juster means of taxation.

Corporate stocks already represent a very large part of the property within the State, and new corporations in great numbers are annually organized, swelling the mass of stock, and, as before mentioned, withdrawing property more and more from local taxation. And it is beyond dispute that corporations do not pay, in the form of State taxes, a third part of their proportionate share of the whole expense of government, general and local. The Governor of the Commonwealth, in his late annual message, has furnished information upon this subject, which exhibits in a striking manner the gross inequality between corporate and individual contributions to the support of government under our present tax system, as regulated by existing laws, and to his exhibit of facts reference is respectfully made.

The bill amendatory of existing laws for taxing private corporations is mainly directed to two objects: First, to the securing, at slight expense, of formal and just assessments or valuations of corporate stocks through the agency of the regular assessors and county officers, the same to be returned to the Auditor General for record and use in his office; and Second to the fixing of an annual tax rate upon corporate stocks by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, clearly sufficient for the support of the State government and of our system of common schools. This plan of corporate taxation, contemplates the repeal of taxes upon the gross earnings of corporate companies and assumes that their capital stock or shares, justly valued, will approximately represent their corporate property and furnish a reasonable basis for their taxation.

The addition of the support of our common schools, as an object to which corporation taxes shall be applied hereafter will be a great advance towards equality and justice in taxation, and will be an immense relief to the owners of real estate in every part of the commonwealth.

In conclusion, the undersigned, representing an organized association, numbering more than thirty thousand taxpayers engaged in agricultural pursuits, against whose industry the present system of taxation unjustly discriminates, believe that in presenting for your consideration this Act and Memorial, we are faithfully carrying out the duties of our appointment. As in duty bound we will ever pray, etc.

Respectfully,
V. E. PIOLLET,
LEONARD RHONE,
Committee Pa. State Grange.

It is clear that some legislation is necessary to equalize taxes, as it is undoubtedly true that corporations do not pay their proportionate share. Whether the Act providing for the assessment of personal property is just what is needed is a question for careful consideration. The third section will greatly increase the labors of assessors and multiply the records in the Commissioners' office, and we doubt the constitutionality of the clause that provides that any obligation or evidence of debt not entered in the assessor's book, shall, while so with held, be uncollectable and the in erest forfeited, as the act does not exclude contracts already made. The Act of 1846, contains in substance what is proposed in the new law, but it has never been enforced here. Will the proposed law be carried out any better?

A Wisconsion woman named Mrs. Mack has been relieved from the responsibility of murdering her husband in 1878, by an ingenious method of her own. She was tried and convicted and sentenced to state prison for life, but the supreme court granted her a new trial, and the jury disagreed. Mrs. Mack soon after married the principal witness against her, and thus preventing him from testifying, and she has never been tried a third time, and probably never will be. The man she married ought to be able to keep her straight, as a threat of divorce which would open his mouth again, should have a tendency to render her entirely submissive to his will. This is a new way to end a murder trial.

GENERAL NEWS.

SATURDAY, February 21st.

—The handsome four story residence of John A. King, 1513 Pine street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. Mr. King and his son, seven years of age, and three others lost their lives. Mrs. King and daughter, three years old, jumped from the fourth story window and wer caught in the street in a mattress, saving their lives.

—A fire broke out at 504 Market Street, Philadelphia, and before it could be controlled four business houses were destroyed.

—The lead works of J. T. Lewis, of Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire about five o'clock in the evening.

—A terrible natural gas explosion occurred in the cellar of a two-story brick building in Wellsburg West Virginia. This house and the one adjoining were blown to atoms, and the inmates killed.

—The Chappaqua Mountain Institute for boys and girls at Chappaqua, N. Y., was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock in the morning. No lives were lost.

—About $500,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire at New Brittain, Conn.

—A charter was issued to the J. B. Lippincott Publishing Company of Philadelphia. Capital stock $1,000,000.

—A collision occurred near Conajoharie, N. Y., between a freight train and passenger. The engineer and fireman on the passenger train were killed.

—At Bristol, Pa., the democrats held an election to express a preference for postmaster, under the incoming administration. There were four candidates.

—An open switch near Cincinnati, caused the express train to run into the rear of another train injuring a number of passengers.

MONDAY, February 23rd.

—By the will of the late Francis A. Drexell it is found that he has given one-tenth of his vast fortune to Catholic Institutions.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Funk the seniors of the once famous Swiss family of bell ringers are inmates of the Cortland county poorhouse, near Homer, N. Y.

—Nine slight fires occurred in Philadelphia on Sunday the 22nd.

—United States Marshall Gosling was killed and Deputy Marshall Manning fatally wounded by friends of prisoners they were escorting from Austin to San Antonio.

—The excessive cold weather in West Virginia has fallen heavily upon men and animals, because of the scanty supply given them from the blasted crops of last season's drought. Droves of hogs, cattle, sheep and horses have died of starvation.

—Annie, Huffman, of Ashland, a little girl of eight years, was frightfully burned by her little brother aged 4 years who was playing with the fire.

TUESDAY, February 24th.

—Edward Voughtly, bookkeeper of the Butler, Pennsylvania Savings Bank, is a defaulter to an amount estimated from forty to sixty thousand dollars.

—A meteor passed over Victoria, B. C., about nine o'clock. It was of enormous size and appeared like a mass of molten iron. The noise caused by its passage was like that of escaping steam. Smoke and flames were thrown off by the meteor. It was seen to descend into the sea, a cloud of spray and steam marking the spot.

—A vessel bound from Galveston to Boston, caught fire from a lamp explosion and was destroyed. The crew of eight men abandoned the vessel in time to save their lives.

—In the litigation between the Borough Councils of Pottsville and the Electric Light Company, instituted to restrain the latter from planting poles in the street except under certain restrictions, the Court dissolved the injunction and rendered a sweeping decision in favor of the Electric Light Company.

—The Pardon board has refused to interfere in the case of Dr. Goersen, convicted of wife murder in Philadelphia five years ago. There has been long delay in his case, but he will be hanged on March 5th.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL H. HAGENBUCH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Samuel H. Hagenbuch deceased, late of Orange twp. Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators or without delay.

Elwell, Atty. W. R. HAGENBUCH,
Feb 27-6 w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LYDIA PETERMAN, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Lydia Peterman, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of wills, etc., to George W. Peterman of Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, to whom all persons indebted are required to pay; and all creditors required to present their claims duly authenticated.

GEORGE W. PETERMAN,
Feb 27-6t Administrator,
Muncy, Pa.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

The undersigned has started a lumber yard, and has on hand all kinds of

HEMLOCK LUMBER

of the best quality, Boards, Scantling, Joists, Fencing, and every other shape up to 32 feet long. Inquire at T. Heck's Store.

J. F. RINK,

LIGHTSTREET, PA.

Feb 27 3m

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SATURDAY, FEB'Y 28th.

THE NEW AND ORIGINAL

Dockstader & Armstrong's Minstrels.

Mr. C. H. Dockstader,
Late of Carncross' Minstrels, and
Mr. Harry Armstrong,
Late of Haverly's Minstrels,
IN THEIR LATEST PRODUCTIONS.

THE CRESCENT QUARTET.

The great PHIL. GIBBONS.

The Artistic Musical Team,

RENWICK & ROSE.

Now come two of a kind,

Haffy and Carroll,

and a host of others.

Popular Prices to suit all. Admission, Gallery, 25; Parquet and Parquet Circle, 35 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. On sale at McKinneys.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator, &c., of Margaret Mellick, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Wednesday, March 11, 1885.

At two o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described lot of ground situate in Light Street, Scott township, Columbia county, Pa, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: on the east by the public road leading from Light street to Bloomsburg, on the north by lot owned by the heirs of A. J. Eyer, deceased, on the west by an alley, and on the south by an alley, containing in width along said public road 86 feet, and in depth 165 feet, whereon are erected a good two-story

Frame Dwelling House,

with kitchen attached, a stable and other outbuildings. Good well of water on the premises with pump.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

WILSON D. MELLICK,
feb13 Administrator.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malarin, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

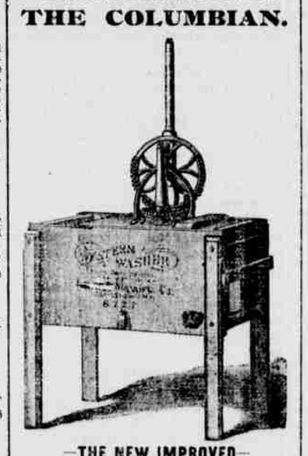
Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

To the Readers of THE COLUMBIAN.



THE NEW IMPROVED

Western Washing Machine

Which is now being introduced in this section, and is already largely in use in almost every State in the Union, commends itself by the simplicity and ease of its operation, and by the good work that it does. The machine is easily handled, and makes no slop, whatever. The following testimony to its merit will be of interest to the ladies of

Bloomsburg and Vicinity,

and all who are interested in an important improvement:

TESTIMONIALS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co:

We bought from your agent, Mr. C. Mears, one of your New Improved Western Washers. Have used it for three weeks and are much pleased with it. It saves labor, washes cleanly, does not wear out the clothes and works easily. We can heartily recommend it to everyone who has washing to do.

Resp'y. Yours,
MRS. P. M. TEATS.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

Camden Mears, Agent:—I have been in the laundry business constantly during the past ten years, and have tried very many different kinds of family washing machines, one of which is the New Improved Western Washer, sold by you, and I cheerfully recommend it as being the best one for my work that I have ever tried. It gives perfect satisfaction, and I would not part with it for double the amount I paid for it if I could not procure another one. Any person wishing to see it in operation can do so, by calling at my laundry.

Yours Respectfully,
C. H. BROWN,
Proprietor Bloomsburg Laudry, Dentler's new block, Main Street.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 8, 1884.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—When your agent, Mr. C. Mears, solicited me to purchase one of your Western Washing Machines, nothing but a desire to be courteous prompted me to give one moment's attention to it, as all the washing machines I had ever seen had proved utter failures. But when your agent, in a commendable spirit of fairness, offered to sell your machine on its merits, I could not refuse to give it a fair trial. It has now done service in my laundry three months, and I must say that it is perfect in every respect, doing its work thoroughly and with it one girl can do the work of two, without fatigue. It is simply matchless.

Very Truly Yours,
L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.

TRY ONE! And if you are not satisfied after giving it a fair trial return the machine to our agent, and he will refund your money.

Vandergrift Mfg. Co.

I would say that I have secured the agency for the sale of the above Popular Washing Machine, American Hand Planters and other manufactures of the above firm, for the counties of Columbia, Montour, Luzerne and Schuylkill, and would be pleased to deliver, and instruct in the use of the washer anyone who desires to buy one.

C. MEARS, Agent.

Salesroom, D. Stroup's old grocery stand, Main St.

12-12-3m BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12, 1885.

If you want to know what sort of spirit Guinet puts into his work, look at his meanest silk here under a magnifying glass. It is only a 75-cent silk. That price has to pay for the silk, the dyeing, the making, the maker's profit, transportation, the U. S. tariff of fifty per cent., and our profit—not very much for raw material. There isn't a waste ounce in a piece of it. The cross threads are supposed to be covered—no matter about them. The warp is as bright and even and strong as in the higher grades; but very little of it.

That's the secret of Guinet's strength. His silk is silk. How we manage to put it below competition we'd rather not tell just now. But $1.65 for $1.25, $2 for $1.50, and so on.

Southwest from the center.

That unprecedented dollar ladies'-cloth for 75 cents—unprecedented is exactly the word—; about fifty colors and mottles and mixtures: one constant quality of cloth; 56-inch; $4.50 for a $6 dress, six yards.

If we had a lot of unacceptable colors, the cloth might still be dollar ladies'-cloth; but there wouldn't be anything unprecedented in our putting it down to 75 cents. If there were some flaw in the making, or if the market were over-full, or if cloths were going out of use, this still might be dollar ladies'-cloth; but it would have to go down to get sold.

Not so. The colors are right, the wool is right, the making is right, the market is comparatively empty, and fashion favors cloths. This unexceptionable dollar ladies'-cloth goes down to 75 cents; and no one but us and another knows why. It doesn't concern you why.

Just like the black silks.

Southeast from the center.

Silk grenadines have come: three sorts: sewing-silk, plain open-mesh, velvet brocade.

"Sewing-silk" is a taking name: ought not to be taken too literally. The silk is twisted and waxed and very strong, though not so strong as sewing-silk. The fabric is perfectly plain and woven almost closely; $1.25 to $2.50: of exquisite fineness.

The open-mesh is plain in the sense of not figured; half-a-dozen styles: $1 to $1.75, according to weight. The silk is but slightly twisted, quite strong, and locked so tight in the meshes as not to slip with a little strain.

The velvet brocade is the usual combination of open-mesh grenadine ground and velvet figures. About fifty styles have come. $2.50 to $5.

Southeast from the center.

Fifteen-cent ginghams for ten cents: chambrays, little bits of checks, little checks and not so little—no complicated plaids.

Northwest from the center.

Another roomful of Brussels today, best five-frame Brussels, $1 a yard; and still another part-of-a-roomful of Brussels not a whit better, $1.25. The $1.25 Brussels are crowding out the Ingrain best "extra super" at 60 cents.

The Moquette room is full again: $1.25 for the richest-looking parlor carpet! Moquette with its long, full, smooth pile: richness itself. If it doesn't wear so well as Axminster and Wilton at double the money it is quite as rich.

Velvet, two qualities, $1 and 90 cents. Velvet is Tapestry cut. No great mystery about it. The mystery is further back, in Tapestry itself.

Tapestry of many makes and grades, but only two prices; best at 75 cents, and all the rest at 50.

Those who want the very best Ingrain for 60 cents a yard had better come quickly. And, if we can say it without conveying a wrong impression, those who want any sort of carpet for the quarters had better come quickly.

Market street front, second floor. Take car northwest from center of store.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City Hall square.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO.,

Offer to the Trade their Fine Brand of Cigars,

The Landres,
Henry Clay,
Normal,
Samson, and
Cosmopolitan.

Fine Fruits and Fine Confectionery on hand. Fresh every week. Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 27

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Saturday, March 14 1885.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., all that certain piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in Benton township, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the east by lands of Jonas Doty and lands of the estate of William Barrett and others, on the west by lands of the estate of John W. Belshline, on the north by lands of the estate of John W. Belshline, and on the south by lands of F. M. Pealer and others, containing 66 acres, more or less, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, barn, and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution as the property of Jacob M. Belshline, and to be sold as the property of Jacob M. Belshline. Fi. Fa.

Miller, Chisman, Knorr & Wintersteen, attys.

ALSO

all that certain house and lot situated at Buck Horn, Columbia county, Penna, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a stone in an alley, thence by lot of Joseph Snyder on the north, south fifty-nine and one-fourth east ten perches to a stone, thence Main street of Buck Horn south thirty-three degrees east seven and three-tenth perches to a stone by an alley, north fifty-nine and one-fourth degrees west ten perches to a stone, thence by an alley and lands of John Appleman north thirty-three degrees west six and eight-tenths perches to a stone to the place of beginning, containing seventy and one half perches of land strict measure be the same more or less whereon is erected a one story and a half frame dwelling house and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of H. W. McReynolds vs. William S. Marshall, and to be sold as the property of Wm. S. Marshall.

Buckingham, atty, Vend. Ex.

ALSO

all that certain messuage or tenement and lot of land situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in the public road leading from Briarcreek to Orangeville, thence by land of Cyrus Boone's south twenty-two and five-tenths perches to a stone thence by land of the heirs of Christian Muffley, east twenty-three and six-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of George Muffley north twenty-two perches to a stone, thence a one said road north eighty-five degrees west twenty-three perches to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-five perches of land strict measure, be the same more or less.

ALSO

all that lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the above named township described as follows, viz: Beginning at a pin tree, thence by land of Cyrus Boone south three and a quarter degrees west twenty and five-tenths perches to east side of pine stump, thence by lands of Allen Shelhamer south eighty-eight degrees east, twenty-one and two-tenth perches to a stone, thence north three and a quarter degrees east seventy and one-tenth perches, thence by above named land north eighty-seven degrees west seventy-one and two tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing two acres and one hundred and ten perches of land strict measure, be the same more or less.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Alfred Bower vs. William Kisner and to be sold as the property of William Kisner. Levari Facias.

Ikeler, atty.

JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES,

RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. IKELER, DECEASED.

Letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* in the estate of Wm. J. Ikeler deceased late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

Feb 27 ELI IKELER,
Administrator.
Wellversville, Col. Co., Pa.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 80
Rye " "	70
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	32
Flour per barrel	5 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	25
Eggs	24
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	13
Sides and shoulders	10
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	15 00
Beeswax	25
Buckwheat flour per hundred	2 00
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED—Western winter bran, spot, 16.25 @ 17

FLOUR—Western extras 2.75 @ 3.12½; Penn'a family, 3.50 @ 3.87 Ohio clear, 4.00 @ 4.50; Winter patent 5.00 @ 5.50.

WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 93; No. 2, 92.

CORN—47 @ 5.

OATS—No. 3 white @ 38 No. 2, 39.

HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, 16. fair to good Western and New York, 13. @ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10. @ 12.; Cut hay as to quality 15. @ 17.50. Rye straw 20 @ 21, Wheat straw, 9. @ 10. Oat straw 11.

EGGS.—Pennsylvania 31; western 12 @ 18.

BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 33 @ 34 Western extra 24 @ 25.

LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 10½ @ 11 mixed lots 7½ @ 10 roosters old 6.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Chickens extra 9½ @ 10 dressed turkeys, extra, 15. choice, 13 @ 14, middling 11 @ 12.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—IS,—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and Specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.

CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa

CATARRH CHRONIC CATARRH.

HAY-FEVER

The bridge or division of my nose was about half gone, the result of 25 years' catarrh. I obtained a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm; have used four bottles, which has about cured me up to date. I had previously tried all other remedies on the market without permanent relief.—J. A. Wood, 96 North High street, Columbus, O.

I am cured of catarrh and deafness by Ely's Cream Balm. My aunt was deaf. It restored her hearing.—F. D. Morse, Insurance, Elizabeth, N. J.

Give it a trial. Ely's Cream Balm causes no pain. Gives relief at once. A thorough treatment will cure. Not a liquid. Not a snuff. Apply into nostrils. Price 50 cents at druggists; 60 cts. by mail, registered. Sample bottle by mail 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.
Feb 6-4 w d

TEACHERS Make $70 to $150 per month selling our standard Books and Bibles. Steady work for Spring and Summer. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Phila. mar 28-1y add

Look! Look!! Look!!!

STOVES.

C. C. GALIGNAN,

OF THE

OPERA HOUSE STOVE STORE,

Is now offering his large Stock of

Heating Stoves and Ranges AT COST.

Please call and examine Stock

Before Buying Elsewhere

☞ The largest stock on one floor in the County.

CARPETS!

Now is the time to buy your carpets. I have the largest stock ever brought to Bloomsburg and they are very much

LOWER IN PRICE

than last spring.

Very handsome Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels of beautiful designs and some as cheap as Tapestry Brussels.

A very large stock of

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

at prices lower than ever were known.

Yard wide Ingrains as low as 20c—Rag Carpets at 35, 45 and 50 cents (Wool Stripe.)

A large stock of

SMYRNA RUGS,

Cocoa Rugs, Cocoa Matting all widths, Floor, Table and Stair oil cloths of all grades.

STAIR and HALL CARPET

in large quantities, also Nickel end and

PLAIN WALNUT STAIR RODS, CARPET SWEEPERS,

best make.

J. J. BROWER,

Brower's Building, next to Court House, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ Carpet Rags taken in exchange for Carpets.

Feb 13 3 mo

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:52 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:3 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

The 8:28 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3.1 : p. m.

The 11.52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6.00 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:50, reaching Philadelphia at 7:35 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 3:05 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
11:27 a. m.	12:01 p. m.
6.50 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Public Sales.

William Cressler will sell valuable personal property on the premises of John Conner, deceased, in Centre township, on Friday, March 13th, at one o'clock, horses, cows, &c.

William Trowbridge offers for sale on his premises in Hemlock township, on Wednesday, March 18th, valuable personal property, consisting of horses, cows, reapers, mowers, &c.

Henry Lazarus, of Montour township, Columbia county, will expose valuable personal property to sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, March 17th, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Susan Hagenbuch will sell valuable personal property on the premises of Samuel Hagenbuch, deceased, in Center township, on Wednesday, March 11th, 1885, consisting of horses, cows, harness, buggy and household goods, &c.

Daniel Miller will offer valuable personal property, consisting of farming implements and household goods at public sale on the premises in Main township, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1885 at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The executors of John Kelchner, deceased, late of Centre township, Columbia county, Pa., will expose to public sale personal property at the late residence of said deceased, on Tuesday, March 17, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

William Whitenight will sell valuable personal property on the premises in Fishingcreek township, on Tuesday, March 3. Horses, cows, hogs, &c.

A. Z. Schoch, executor of M S. Appleman, deceased, will sell valuable real estate in Northumberland county, near Dewart, on Saturday, February 28th.

The administrator of Margaret Mellick will sell real estate in Scott township on Wednesday, March 11th. See advertisement.

Reuben Fry will sell personal property on the premises near Hetlerville on Tuesday, March 3d. General farming utensils ; also horses, cows, &c.

Personal.

Mrs. Bellas of Philadelphia is the guest of Miss Sade Sloan.

A number of Bloomsburg lawyers attended court at Danville on Monday.

About four inches of snow fell Tuesday night.

H. H. Rutter, editor of the *Mail*, is a candidate for the post office at Hughesville and he ought to get it.

David Winner offers himself as crier at vendues.

Apr 1 *

The drawing for a gold mounted harness takes place on Saturday night at J. P. Wooding's at 7:30.

The flour made at the Hemlock Mill is reported to be of the very best quality by some of the best bread makers.

The sale of the household goods of T. J. Vanderslice will take place to-day, Friday, at one o'clock.

FOR SALE.—One full German silver frame, six foot show case. Apply to
W. C. McKINNEY.

The Philologian Society has postponed their entertainment to Friday of next week March 6th.

C. M. Bittenbender has purchased the flour and feed store of Frank Vanderslice, and took immediate possession.

Read the list of vendues under the head of public sales if you want to know where to buy what you need in the line of second-hand farming implements, household goods, &c.

There is much sickness in town. Among those reported as being very ill, are J. H. Harman, Miss Harriet Harman, Mrs. C. M. Vanderslice and J. B. Skeer.

A very large surprise party was given in honor of the birthday of David Armstrong at his home on Wednesday the 25th. Ninety-two persons helped to unburden the heavily laden tables at dinner time.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Herring of Orangeville were given a surprise party by a number of their friends on the 15th anniversary of their marriage. There were numerous presents, and all enjoyed themselves.

S. D. Savage formerly of Jackson township will no longer be toll keeper at the Berwick bridge after April 1st. He is said to be one of the most faithful toll-keepers the Berwick bridge has had for many years. We wish him success in any enterprise he may assume, and wherever he may go.

Dr. D. J. Waller will deliver a lecture on "What shall we do for our Boys," in the Lightstreet M. E. church Friday evening, Feb. 27th. A local institute will be held in the same church the next day. All are cordially invited to attend.

Having just received a lot of new type and other material for poster work, we are prepared to print a handsomer bill for vendues than any other office, and at low rates. Our bills are printed on heavy white paper, made especially for the purpose. Send your orders to the COLUMBIAN office.

Harman & Hassert are putting in new machinery preparatory to the manufacture of school desks for Mr. Conner. Mr. Harman was in Phila., last week looking up the most satisfactory way of making the desks, and returned home well pleased. The desks are to be made of hard wood. The enterprise will give employment to a number of our workmen.

There has recently been added to the library of the Normal school a number of valuable books, among them being Bernard's Journal of Education, 34 volumes, costing $200. This library is growing, and contains many valuable books of reference. Having two complete sets of the Geological Reports, one of them will be disposed of, should any one desire to purchase them.

A few bottles of ink, several inkstands, pens by the box, chess, checkers and other games, several pocket books, and a few odds and ends are all that is left of the COLUMBIAN store, all of which we are selling less than cost.

ANSWER TO PUZZLES.—Benton puzzle "Popocatapetl" No. 1, Jerseytown, "Benjamin Franklin." Johnnie McHenry, Benton. Also Andy McHenry Stillwater. No. 2, Jerseytown, "Pray without ceasing." Andy McHenry.

If you want a History of Columbia county now is the time to buy. For $1 35 you can secure a book that ought never to sell for less than $2.50 and is cheap at that. It has 600 pages and is nicely bound. The supply is growing small, and those who postpone buying much longer, may be too late. For sale at the COLUMBIAN office.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. William Chrisman, Mary A., wife of Jacob R. Graul, died after a lingering illness of several years. Mrs. Graul was 66 years of age, and lived in Bloomsburg over forty years. She was the mother of eleven children. In early life she was confirmed in the faith of the Lutheran Church, of which she was a consistent member until her death. During her long sickness loving hands were ready, and loving hearts anxious to minister to her comfort. Though her sufferings were intense and constant through weary months and years, she showed rare fortitude, and bore all with beautiful Christian patience and resignation. She looked forward, not only calmly, but eagerly, to the time when she could depart and be with Christ. Funeral services were held at the Lutheran church on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst.

Dockstader & Armstrong's Minstrels.

Below we clip from the Lancaster *Examiner* :

"From the footlights to the gallery walls, packed almost as tight as sardines in a box, was the state of affairs when the curtain was pulled up in the overture of Dockstader and Armstrong's minstrel show last night. Harry J. Armstrong kept up one end with tambourine, song and joke; Philip Gibbons the other with bones and ditto, while Charles R. Dockstader had a warm time of it between the two, and among all of them the audience had a funny time. Charles O. Wallace with his strong bass voice was well received and Frank Hayden in his song, "Don't Forget Your Mother, Tom" sung sweetly the tender sentiment of the ballad. He was heartily applauded. The Hayden Quartete was called back several times. Dockstader and Armstrong in their colloquial songs brought down the house. The entertainment ended with a funny farce entitled "All Crazy."

Joseph Royer, of this city, who travels with the combination, will on Saturday evening perform a solo on the Xylophone." Remember the cheap prices. Opera House, Bloomsburg, Feb. 28th.

Warning to Tramps.

On Tuesday night this town was infested with tramps. The lock-up was full of men who sought shelter there for the night. On Wednesday afternoon Constable Woodward made a raid on the gang under the Act of 1879, and they were taken before Justice Rupert, in squads. The first four were committed to jail to await trial at May court, on their own admissions. The next gang consisted of a red-headed American, a bronzed Irishman who looked like a hard working man, and a coal black colored man. There was no positive evidence against them, and as they admitted nothing they were discharged on condition that they would immediately leave town. The tramp nuisance is growing intolerable here, and the authorities are determined to break it up by a strict enforcement of the law. All tramps caught hereafter will be arrested. There is no occasion for any man to beg from door to door, as the laws provide for the relief of the needy, by application to the proper authorities. Bloomsburg has decided that the tramp must go.

Madison X Roads.

Three young children from Black Run, were buried in the cemetery last week, Diphtheria was the cause of their death.

Geo. Beagle has gone to Huntingdon with a load of cloverseed.

The lot, known as the home of Solomon Bernhart, deceased, was sold to Frank Geiser of New Columbia.

Public sales are numerous and are attended by more women than men sometimes.

The party at Miller's the other night was quite an affair.

The farmers have sold their wheat, and are delivering it to McKelvy's New Process mills, where it will be run through the rollers.

Kreamer & Son of Jerseytown drove through here in a fine two-seated sleigh on Saturday.

Miss Clara Miller spent Sunday with friends in Danville.

Rev. Marr of Washingtonville, preached a very interesting sermon Sunday evening.

Geo. Maust and W. C. Mastellar are suffering severely with inflammatory rheumatism.

The singing was pleasant Saturday evening. Call again.

A hawk tried to capture a canary this afternoon by dashing through the window. He, however, did not succeed, although he had an eye as keen as Jim Blaine or Dr. Burchard. The wiry prisoner escaped unharmed.

Asbury.

Our town meeting went off quietly. W. W. Sutliff was elected school director and was the only one having any opposition, the rest being agreed upon unanimously. I believe Alfred Eveland and Wm. Lewis, the former a democrat, were his opponents. Mr. David Yost was elected Justice of the Peace, he was appointed by Governor Pattison to serve out the unexpired term of M. A. Ammerman, esq., deceased. E. L. Lemons was elected constable as usual.

The farmers are making good use of the sleighing, hauling coal from Shickshinny and lime from the lime ridge.

The snow fell fourteen inches deep on Monday the 16th inst.

Wednesday, 18th inst., there fell 4½ inches of snow.

The coldest day this winter was Sabbath morning Feb. 22d, the mercury was 20° below zero.

Our schools are in progress yet ; they will all close about the middle of next month, I have visited some of them this winter and I find the employers are very well satisfied with the teachers.

E M. Chilcoat will preach his last sermon at Asbury next Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m., after which the adjourned quarterly will meet to adjust and settle the financial claim He expects to leave for conference on the sixth of March. Brother Chilcoat leaves many warm friends, especially at Orangeville where he has been holding a protracted meeting the result of which is about eighty-one souls professed peace and pardon.

Catawissa.

Our town did not celebrate Washington's birthday to any great extent.

There will be a Teacher's Institute here on Saturday, March 7th, for the lower end of the county. All teachers will be welcome and we especially look for the directors and parents.

There is a revival in progress in the M. E. church at this place.

There was a daughter of Mr. Wilson's, from near Slabtown buried in the Union cemetery on Sunday.

Mrs. Mathias Hartman at present is seriously ill.

Our township election passed off quietly, there being no contests, but for supervisor and school directors. J. H. Bower and John Breisch being elected supervisors, and W. T. Creasy and J. B. Yetter school directors.

There is no telling when the paper mill will start again as things are very much unsettled.

There was an anniversary wedding at Mr. Adam Feterolf's on last Thursday. They have been married 40 years. They have had seven children all living and married and twenty-three grandchildren. May they spend many happy days.

Sleighing is in splendid condition and every night there are parties in different directions.

The thermometer stood 14° below zero on Sunday morning at this place.

The trains up the mountain have been delayed by the fall of the snow, and it has kept quite a large portion of the men busy last week in opening the road so that trains could pass.

Excursion Tickets to the Inauguration, via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

There is every indication now of a large travel to Washington, on the occasion of the inauguration of the President. Citizens from all parts of the country will take part in the interesting ceremonies and aid in making the event a memorable one. The inaugural procession will be grand and imposing, and the ball promises to be a brilliant affair. Ample provision has been made for the accommodation of all visitors.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is fully prepared to transport the large number of passengers who will be attracted to the Capital, from points along its system. Almost unlimited facilities of transportation, and a station on Penn avenue in the very heart of the city, render the company fully equal to the task of handling, in the most satisfactory manner, its thousands of patrons.

Excursion tickets will be sold on March 2d, 3d, and 4th, good to return until the 7th, from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, West Jersey and Camden and Atlantic Railroads, at greatly reduced rates. From Baltimore and all points south thereof, on the Baltimore and Potomac and Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroads, excursion tickets will be sold on the 3d and 4th, good to return until the 4th. For full and detailed information, apply to local agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches.

Lightstreet.

We have no skating rink in our immediate neighborhood ; but Fishingcreek affords the pleasure, so that the ladies have a chance to display their muscular power.

Snow fell on Monday, the 16th to the depth of 8 inches in our town, whilst on the road leading to Bloomsburg it was as high as the fence.

On Tuesday the thermometer ranged from 12 to 16 below zero.

Theo. Heck still keeps the ball rolling by way of trade. He is one of those live men who are always on the alert.

On Wednesday last the fantastic toe was given way to at Robt. Pursell's which all seemed to enjoy both old and young.

A. B. our up town merchant always has a smile or nod for us when we enter the store thus making it a pleasure to call and see him; he has in connection with the store a lumber yard where any one in need of anything in his line can be suited.

Rumor has it that Kline, the fascinating, fashionable, favorite and jovial clerk of A. B's has quit the business to learn the tailor trade, we suppose, since that comes next as the matter stands.

Mary, a daughter of J. Harvey Creveling who has been ill during the winter thus far is now recovering, sufficiently so as to be out again.

Rumor says that one of our lady pedagogues is about to give up the profession of instructor to take lessons in saddlery ; since he is a saddler by trade.

On Wednesday last as Nathan Miller was crossing the river on the ice he drove into an air hole about five feet deep; the horses in their fright sprang out on the solid ice.

Hattie, a daughter of J. M. C. Ranck, is now afflicted with disease of the heart.

Mrs. Elias Krumm intends leaving the farm after sale to take up her residence with her aged mother.

It looks as though our community will be able to keep their time by the whistle at the Bloomsburg Paper Company's Mill.

We learn that Mr. Ikeler who lately severed his connection with ex-sheriff Hoffman as miller is about to take charge of the new mill of I. W. McKelvy. May success attend his efforts.

Benton.

Mrs. Samuel Harrison was buried on last Sunday a week in the St. James cemetery. She was about 73 years of age. Her husband died nearly three months ago. Mr. Harrison was a Welshman, shrewd, eccentric, and a very intelligent man. Mrs. Harrison was of Scotch descent and they emigrated to this country after marriage, if we remember right. The family lived in Fishingcreek township ; we are not yet fifty years old, but remember well a small-pocked marked old lady, then a near neighbor, wending her way to and from New Columbus for her pension which she received from the government, her husband having served in and through the Revolutionary war ; we called her old grandma Yaple, and her ancestors are quite numerous in our locality. Truly our Government is yet young, but how great, powerful and mighty. Considering the long links of life, it has not yet outlived two generations.

Our young people need not despair on account of snow, for we are promised six weeks good sleighing in March. But who believes it?

Any amount of coal hauled through the season of good sledding. No. 6, $1.00 per ton, No. 5, $2 25. Shickshinny a lively place and it has an *Echo*.

A PUZZLE.

I am composed of 14 letters.

Mo 10, 7, 14, 11 is a city in S. A.

My 1, 13, 8, 5 made a treaty and formed a city.

My 12, 4, 6, 2 is a fish without scales.

My 9, 11, 14, 3 is a woman's most unpleasant work.

My whole is about as indispensable as the necessaries of life.

Miner Smith, son of William, is making preparations to enter the mercantile business. He is building a new store house on his fathers farm on the Ravencreeek road.

L. M. Creveling committeeman of Fishingcreek is lumbering at Shickshinny for "the over the river" Coal Co.

The winter for the last week has been in dead earnest, and the cunning Reynard has hard trudging through the deep snow.

The raging snow storm on Monday a week was an admirable scene indeed. The blinding flakes falling thick and fast and driven by the piercing wind in the fore part of the day made it almost impossible for man or beast to endure. The snow fell to the depth of 10 or 12 inches. After the storm the woods presented a pleasing appearance. Among the thickets of little pines and spruce and even among taller trees it looked like myriads of snow capped cones of larger and smaller dimensions. Leafless timbers and shrubs, and the woods in general looked as though they were crystalized. No picture of art can compete with such a picture of nature. Roads leading through the woods were more or less obstructed and impassable on account of the snow laden boughs bending from the sides. It was the most severe storm of the season.

Lloyd E. Marks a young man of Locust township was among friends at this place for a few days.

It seems that the merciless winter has slackened his cold grip a little.

The man who heartily endorsed the congenial weather of the last month was suddenly confronted with protests from the snow-banks which demanded immediate payment or be seized with unmerciful cold snaps.

It appears that ministers suffer more from the business depression than any other class. From the nature of their calling financial matters are seldom alluded to for various dignified considerations Their pressing needs are kept in the back ground until forced to the front by actual want and many take advantage of their silence which gives rise to such great deficiencies. Remember the laborer is worthy of his hire.

From the Jerseytown items we learn of the death of Jacob McCollum an aged citizen of that place. Mr. McCollum was for a long time a citizen of Benton township, peaceable, quiet, and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. McCollum, wife of Jacob was a sister to the late Col. Hiram R. Kline, and died some years ago, and was buried in the St. James cemetery, and we were at her funeral. But we learned a few days since that her body had been removed to Jerseytown. The McCollum's was a large and interesting family, seven boys and four girls. And those surviving seem to be scattered far and wide. The whole family had great natural talents for vocal music and penmanship. The younger portion of the family were all pupils at school to your correspondent, while nearly all of the elder ones were school mates in an earlier day.

We did not hear of the teachers' institute in time to attend. The COLUMBIAN brought the intelligence too late, hence we cannot report any of its proceedings.

J. F. Ashelman's little girl that was scalded with hot coffee is doing very well, Taylors oil is the stuff for scalds and burns.

Answers to Miss Sheep's puzzles :
No. 1, Benjamin E. Franklin.
No. 2. Pray without ceasing.
Try again Miss Mamie.

Letter from the West.

GRAFTON, Fillmore Co., Neb., 2-16-'85.

EDITORS OF COLUMBIAN :

Thinking a few lines from one who was once a resident of old Columbia County, and moved West to grow up with the country, might be interesting to some of my old chums, I send this to you and if you think it worthy a place in your columns, please publish. Seven years ago this month, I with my family arrived at Grafton, a town on the B. & M. R. R. 60 miles west of Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska. At that time Grafton was a one-horse town, the country around nearly, if not one-half, raw prairie railroad land—I mean that which Congress stole from Uncle Sam and gave to the railroad companies. It was selling from 3 to 7 dollars per acre. The same land cannot be bought at present for less than from 15 to 30 dollars. The wolves that howled at night seven years ago, have gone west. The land that produced nothing but prairie grass at that time now yields from 10 to 35 bushels of wheat and from 25 to 60 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. 50 bushels of oats is not thought an unusual yield to the acre. We had a splendid crop of all kinds of grain the past year. But monopoly has stepped in, in the shape of a railroad company, and charge us half as much as the grain is worth at our home market, to ship it to Chicago. Nebraska is a Republican State, and glories in it, and we Democrats are just waiting to see whether the Republican legislature will pass any bill that will regulate tariff in railroads in this State. We have the best farming and fruit country there is in the Union, and if the farmers had a fair show this State is bound to be second to none. We are not living in a desert, as many people in the East suppose, but have a thickly settled country, plenty of good neighbors, good water, good schools, good churches, and the towns, with very few exceptions, are not cursed with saloons. We have not had much snow this winter, but have had very cold weather for about two months. Our roads are always good and solid the year round. We have plenty of small game—prairie chickens, quails, rabbits, ducks and geese, and plenty of catfish; have caught 100 lbs. in one night with two hoop nets.

H. N. AMMERMAN.

Centralia.

All the collieries hereabout suspended work on Tuesday, and will remain idle the balance of this month.

The usual stir in town on a pay-day was scarcely perceptible on Saturday last. Those who ought to know say it was the poorest pay-day ever seen in Centralia.

Reuben Ball, who was so badly hurt at Centralia colliery last week by a fall of coal, is improving rapidly.

The old engines at Hazel Dell slope being too light for the amount of work required, was replaced by a new one last week.

Howorth's Hibernica drew a very large crowd to Ashland on Friday evening, from this and adjoining places.

John Beers and wife were in Bloomsburg on Thursday, attending the funeral of John's brother.

John Seymour, employed as a car loader at Centralia colliery, had his foot badly mashed between the bumpers, while dropping down cars on Monday. He was taken to his home at Ashland in the colliery ambulance.

The borough reservoir is empty, and the residents of town are complaining of a scarcity of water.

John Keely, a thirteen-year-old son of Richard Keely, while clearing a chute in the breaker, on Monday, slipped and fell a distance of thirty feet. His leg was broken, and he was severely bruised about the body.

Mrs. Clark has removed from Morris Ridge to her residence on the Hill.

The fancy dress carnival at the Metropolitan rink on Monday evening was participated in by a number of our young folks.

Richard Moran drew the watch chanced off by the watch club this week.

T. J. Horan has opened an undertaking establishment in the Bryson property, on the corner of Main street and Locust Avenue.

Mrs. James Goldsworthy, a highly respected lady of town, died at her residence on Locust Avenue, Sunday morning, after an illness of several months. Her remains were interred in Fountain Spring cemetery on Tuesday.

A three-year-old child of Michael Monaghan was buried in the Catholic cemetery on Monday.

The correspondent of the Ashland *Local* judging from his letter last week, knows but very little about the late borough and township elections. We will state for his benefit that Mr. Kelly was elected in the township, not in the borough. The term of Mr. Walsh, the present incumbent, will expire two years hence.

PERSONALS.—Miss Grady of Shenandoah and Miss Williams of Minersville, were visitors to town the past week.

Township Officers.

BEAVER.—Constable, Frank Rhodes, supervisors Amos Johnson, Peter Eckrote, poor overseer Henry Lebo, school directors Levi H. Michael, Josiah Rittenhouse, assessor S. H. Bredbenner, assistant assessors Daniel Singley, Edmund Schell, judge of election Moses Schlicher, inspectors Joseph Klingaman, Samuel Klingaman, auditor Allen Mann, town clerk Geo. P. Shearman.

BENTON.—Constable Geo. W. Knouse, supervisors Samuel Appleman, Aaran Smith, poor overseer Clemuel McHenry, school directors C. L. Davis, Jonas Rantz, assessor J. S. Kline, assistant assessors H. F. Everett, A. R Stine, judge of election Elijah Yocum, inspectors of election J. R. Cole, P. L. Appleman, auditor Daniel Lutz, town clerk Lafayette Keeler.

BERWICK.—Chief burgess H. C. Freas, assistant burgess Charles Haas, town council J. D. Thompson, M. W. Jackson, high constable A. D. Seeley, constable Hugh Linden, poor overseer Henry Fenstermacher, school directors B. F. Crispin Jr., Abner Welsh, judges of election Jacob W. Campbell E., S. L. McBride W., inspectors of election James W. Evans, Wm. Bredbenner E., W. C. Shales, Geo. A. Carey W., assessor Daniel Reedy, assistant assessors H. V. Palmer, W. B. Freas.

BRIARCREEK.—Justice of the peace Adam Suit, constable A. B. Croop, supervisors William Stout, poor overseer William Lamon 65 votes, Geo. M. Boyer 65 votes, school directors Enoch Rittenhouse, S. E. Moyer, Francis Evans, assessor H. M. Evans, assistant assessors James Sponenberg, Levi Shaffer, judge of election Thomas Adams, inspectors of election Enos Stout, Josiah Blank, auditor Emnor Deitrich, town clerk Joseph Lamon.

CATAWISSA.—Constable Adam Mensch, supervisors John Breish, Jacob C. Bowers, poor overseers Wm. Berninger 2 years, Simon Roup 1 year, school directors W. T Creasy, J. B. Yetter, assessor Lewis Hayhurst, assisstant assessors Wm. Hartman, Elias Weaver, judge of election Geo. W. Reeder, inspectors Norman Hamlin, J. H. Rinard, auditor Geo. N. Reifsnyder.

CENTRALIA.—Constable James Barrett, chief burgess Daniel W. Lenihan, councilmen C. G. Murphy, Geo. Troutman, school directors Edward Williams, James Reilly, judge of election Edward Dempsey, inspectors of election Joseph H. Daws, Patrick Curran, assessor John T. Jones, assistant assessors A. K. Mensch, M. W. Brennan, auditor Geo. W. Davis, Jr.

CENTRE.—Constable I. J. Hess, supervisors Henry K. Remley, Allen Shellhamer, poor overseer Elisha Ringrose, school directors John Kelchner, John S. Mann 1 year, Levi Remley, assessor Thomas Kocher, assistant assesors Samuel Hidlay, Aaron Kelchner, judge of election Henry Doak, inspectors ot election James Kelchner, George Ruckle, auditor Daniel B. Whitmire.

CONYNGHAM.—Justice of the peace William Goodman, supervisors Patrick McDermott, John Crane, poor commissioner Henry Kelley, school directors Patrick McDonald, Edward Hughes, assessor Daniel Goodman, assistant assessors Patrick McDonald Jr., Charles Hagerty, judge of election Patrick Flynn N., Thomas Casey S., inspectors of election Thomas Connelly, Martin Gannon, Patrick Lavelle, auditor John O'Brien, town clerk Patrick Lavelle.

FISHINGCREEK.—Justice of the peace David Yost, constable E. L. Lamon, supervisors E. P. Bender, J. P. Creasy, poor overseer Silas McHenry, school directors Elias Wenner, W. W. Sutliff, assessor L. M. Creveling, assistant assessors Samuel McHenry, Nathan Dresher, judge of election D. D. Eveland, inspectors Jared Hide, J. O. Doty, auditor J. M. Ammerman, town clerk Bruce Dresher, treasurer J. F. McHenry.

FRANKLIN.—Constable W. F Manhart, supervisors John Artley, Jonathan Loreman, poor overseer William Burmeister, school directors Jonathan Loreman, Samuel Rodarmel, assessor Wm. E. Hower, assistant assessors Wm. G. Fisher, William Stocker, judge of election J. W. Rider, inspectors of election John Hile, Henry Gottshall, auditor William Stocker, D. A. Munson.

GREENWOOD.—Justice of the peace Nehemiah Kitchen, V. P. Eves, constable W. W. Block, supervisors Adam Utt, Francis E. Rote, school directors John Gillespie 3 years, Jonathan Pursel 2 years, Jackson Robbins 3 years, assessor T. Elwood Eves, assistant assessors Adam Utt, Henry Mather, judge of election Daniel S. Patterson, inspectors Charles Dildine, W. J. Cox, auditor W. M. Masters.

HEMLOCK.—Justice of the peace John Appleman, constable John S. Neyhart, supervisors R. H. Guild, Lewis Girton, poor overseers William A. Miller, school directors P. Folk, Matthias Girton, assessor Seth Shoemaker, assistant assesors Jacob Harris, D. G. Pursel, judge of election William Wintersteen, inspectors of election Frank Bomboy, T. W. Pursel, auditor C. M. Terwilliger.

JACKSON.—Constable Alexander Knouse, supervisors Ezekiel Fritz, Abraham Knouse, poor overseer Moses Savage, school directors, Asa Yorks, John H. Lunger, assessor Alinas McHenry, assistant assessors S. W. McHenry, Wilson Kitchen, judge of election Ezekiel Cole, inspectors of election Perry Knouse, John Smith, auditor William Yorks, town clerk F. P. Parker.

LOCUST.—Justice of the peace Wilson Yeager, constable Obadiah Yocum, supervisors William L. Kline, William H. Rhodes, poor overseer Christian Small, school directors George Getty, Henry Gable, assessor C. S. Hower, assistant assessors Christian Small, Adam Dimmick, judge of election Edward Kremser, inspectors of election Maines Yost, C. S. W. Fox, auditor Harmon Fahringer.

MADISON.—Justice of the peace Uriah Welliver, constable Miles Smith, supervisors S. S. Lowry, Robert Manning, poor director Jacob Shoemaker, school directors William Gingles, Thomas J. Swisher, assessor John McNinch, assistant assessors Silas Welliver, William Masteller, judge of election C. H. Fruit, inspectors of election Wm. C. Johnson, auditor G. B. Hendershott.

MAIN.—Justice of the peace J. D. Bodine, constable J. C. Mensinger, supervisors Elias Shuman, Simon Bredbenner, poor overseer Franklin Shuman, school directors John W. Shuman, Nathan Miller, assessor J. W. Kelchner, assistant assessors Jno M. Nuss, D. B. Federolf, judge of election John R. Betz, inspectors W. M. Fisher, Miles Shuman, auditor J. K. Longenberger.

MIFFLIN.—Constable Isaac Andreas, supervisors Charles Steeley, Adam Miller, poor overseer John P. Aten, school directors J. G. Swank, M. M. Hartzel, assessor Jacob Grover, assistant assessors Samuel Snyder, Henry Hettler, judge of election S. H. Creasy, inspectors G. B. Swank, W. H. Kelchner, auditor C. P. Klingaman.

MONTOUR.—Constable David Mouser, supervisors Daniel Fry, Michael Rauch, poor overseer John G. Quick, school directors Clinton Crawford, Daniel Cotner, assessor Arthur Roberts, assistant assessors Daniel Fry, P. S. Kashner, judge of election John G. Quick, inspectors Clinton Reese, I. H. Hagenbuch, auditor W. M. Monroe.

MT. PLEASANT.—Constable David Stroup, supervisors John Woolf, Amzi Whitenight, poor overseer John Vance, school directors J. H. White, F. P. Davis, assessor R. C. Kester, assistant assessors R. C. Howell, William Sands, judge of election Joseph Keiler, inspectors Benjamin Kistler, Alfred Crawford, auditor Samuel Jacoby.

ORANGE.—Constable M. C. Keller, supervisors E. B. Johnson, Geo. Appleman, poor overseer William Delong, school directors Rasalo Feister, Pulaski Clossen, assessor Francis Herring, assistant assessors Oliver Covenhoven, Silas Conner, judge of election, Abram Kline, inspectors Amos Neyhart, Charles Cook, auditor M. S. Hayhurst, town clerk R. W. Coleman, Treasurer H. J. Conner.

PINE.—Constable Daniel Gordner, supervisors Samuel Stackhouse, Henry Applegate, poor overseer Jacob Chamberlin, school directors G. H. Gordner, Ezra Eves, assessor T. L. Watts, assistant assessors Robert Patton, P. W. Sones, judge of election J. B. Welliver, inspectors Silas Watts, W. A. Hunter, auditor A. Bennett.

ROARINGCREEK.—Constable A. R. Litwiler, supervisors Daniel Rarig, Joseph Levan, poor overseer John Rarig, school director Frank Dreisbach, Joseph Craig, assessor I. W. Cherrington, assistant assessor David Long, Peter Hower, judge of election Samuel Houck, inspectors Phineas Strauser, Leander Fetterman, auditor O. W. Cherrington.

SCOTT.—Constable Wesley Ruckle, supervisors E. D. Hagenbuch, Thomas Creveling, school directors H. B. Angle, J. L. Crawford, assessor H. B. Brown, assistant assessor J. H. Townsend, E. B. Pursel, judge of election John Reynold E., Jacob Terwilliger W., inspectors J. B. Ammerman, I. N. Crawford W., J. B. Miller, Samuel Lutz E., auditor S. A. Worman.

SUGARLOAF.—Constable John Klinger, supervisors George Moore, John Dils school directors W A Fritz, J A Kline, assessor J H Fritz, assistant assessors J H Vansickle, E L Klie, judge of election N Cole, inspectors A L Fritz, P K Shultz, auditor G B Davis, town clerk E S Fritz, treasurer A M Vansickle.

Benton Institute.

The institute convened at 11 o'clock. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Savage. The following organization was then made : J. S. Grimes, President ; Thos. Kester, Vice President ; Cora Keeler and J. E. Robbins, Secretaries.

Rev. Savage made a short address of welcome.

J. E. Robbins gave a short talk on "Thinking." Education is the harmonious development of the body, intellect and heart. Public schools have to do with the last two. Thought and its expression plays a great part in this work. Pupils should be urged to think as much as possible, in each of their studies, but should be led to investigate outside of text books. Younger pupils can be interested in the thousands of interesting things about them in nature. This can be done by asking questions that will lead to observation and thought. Let pupils discover truths for themselves. Older pupils can be interested in the discussion of the various sujects that come up in connection with the different lessons. In expressing thought, pupils should be required to tell just what they mean. Don't allow pupils to answer questions by a word, it leads to careless and loose thinking. Don't accept written work that is not intelligible.

The subject of teaching arithmetic was next discussed by Mr. M. C. Turrell. The first things necessary to success in teaching this branch, is thorough preparation on the part of the teacher, and some preparation on the part of the pupils. The pupils must be humble, i. e., must know that there is something about arithmetic that they do not know. The teacher must fill himself with the subject. Don't be in too much of a hurry, nor help pupils too much. Make business transactions the basis of examples. First master each subject as presented in the text books, next give numerous problems outside of the book, and finally let the pupils make a few problems of their own. Encourage rapidity and accuracy, be thorough.

Dr. D. J. Waller and Prof. Noetling made a few remarks on teaching rapid calculation. Prof. Noetling said that no one could calculate with accuracy faster than his mind could go at its best.

The institute then adjourned till 1:15 in the afternoon.

The first speaker of the afternoon session was J. M. Fritz, Principal of the Shickshinny schools. He spoke of the teacher as a "builder of character." Each one has an influence for good or evil over all the people that he comes in contact with. The teacher being associated with the pupil intimately and for some time, makes considerable impression on their characters. He should inculcate in his pupils truthfulness, respect for superiors and age, and reverence for God.

Rev. D. M. Kinter gave an interesting talk on "Moral Training in Schools." Mr. Kinter having taught twelve or fifteen years, knew something about the business. He said that unmistakable evidence, such as newspapers, show that there is a fearful lack of moral training somewhere ; and he was disposed to place a great part of it upon the teacher. There is a lack of order, a person can hardly pass some school houses without being insulted or snow-balled. Manners should be carefully taught. The teacher has many outside influences to contend with, the influence of the street, of the skating rink, and often of home. Spelling school is often only another way for a general carousal and has a bad influence physically and morally. The teacher should be strictly moral himself. He should govern by love when possible, but punishment is often necessary for restraint. God himself is unable to govern men without punishment. The parents do not respect and encourage the teacher enough. They should sympathize and aid him. The teacher, on the other hand, often teaches only for the money. He must be interested in his work and interest the parents.

Prof. Noetling next presented the subject of writing. He said that it was a waste of time to spend ten or twelve years in learning to make such "miserable scrawls" as most of us make, and that better results could be accomplished in less time by using proper methods in teaching it. He would do away with copy-books and writing exercises as such altogether. Set the pupil to writing the very first day he enters school. Let the pupils write their lessons and always see to it that they do their best. He would do away with slates in school and use writing tablets instead. Small pupils should never be allowed to use the ordinary thick pencil—it is too large for their little fingers to handle. The teacher should give special attention to pen-holding, placing of book and position. Only one form for each of the letters should be given ; this form should be permanently placed on the blackboard or wall, and all written work should be diligently compared with these. As a writing exercise dictate a paragraph or two twice or three times a week. Have it carefully written, then criticise it carefully as to writing, spelling and punctuation.

Mr. McHenry of Berwick, one of the oldest, and said to be the best school director in the county, said several things that would have done every director of our part of the county good to have heard. Parents should be interested in such a gathering, directors should speak, and teachers should jot down their difficulties and bring them with them for discussion. Schools should be up with the other business interests of the country ; in most towns it is so, but in Benton, he was sorry to say, it is not ; while Benton has made advancement in other directions, the educational interests have fallen behind. The school house does not compare favorably with the other buildings of the town. It should be improved as the dwelling houses are made better. The site should be carefully selected, the house should be substantial, good and pleasant ; good wages should be paid to teachers ; low wages drive all the good teachers out of the country. In Berwick they have spent a good many thousands of dollars for school property, and he did not think that anybody was five dollars poorer for it. Directors should visit schools. Teachers should always recognize pupils on the street. Moral sunsion failed in Berwick. The two-term system is a poor one.

Miss Carrie Turrell conducted an exercise in reading. She brought a number of her pupils of the fifth reader grade with her. They read very well, the audience paid strict attention during the whole exercise, and after it was over Mr. McHenry arose and said that it had paid him for his long cold drive from Berwick, if he had heard nothing else.

Prof. Heck spoke a short time on "How to Teach History." He thought that we had got too much philosophy in teaching history. Begin almost anywhere with the subject. The philosophy of history is not interesting to young pupils, and should hardly be taught in public schools. They should be set to reading historical books and stories, such as Robinson Crusoe, the stories of Walter Scott or Cooper. The geography of a country should be taught in connection with its history. Such a story as the Green Mountain Boys will interest young pupils so that they will desire to know more. They are not interested in history as presented in the ordinary text-book, but in bloody stories and Indian wars. The inter-colonial wars are interesting to them ; all these are interesting and contain moral truths. There is a kind of history he called schoolmaster's history, committing a lot of dry details to memory, that is worse than useless. A history to be interesting should be a continuous story, not chopped up into chapters and paragraphs as most of our school histories are. Pupils should not be allowed to commit the language of the book. To avoid this, give so long lessons that they cannot do it. Interest them by telling interesting and funny stories. Don

Seeds for the Farm Garden.

The following selection of vegetables for the farm garden are recommended by an experienced agriculturist. Let the facts be kept in mind in the selection of seeds for the coming season.

Commencing with lettuce; a variety which becomes early fit for use, is slow in running to seed, which retains its tenderness and sweetness well, and forms a large and compact head, is the large White Stone Summer. Quite a number of other varieties combine these qualities in scarcely less degree, such as All the Year Round, White Chavigny, and The Deacon. For those who like novelty, the Prize Head, which is curled and tinged with red, and the Golden Spotted, will find admirers.

In the pea, we would recommend for first early, one of the popular "First and Best" strains. The old Philadelphia, Kentish Invicta, or Daniel O'Rourke will often prove nearly or quite as early. These are all smooth peas, and although excellent for a beginning, should soon give place to the wrinkled sorts, first of which we would name the American Wonder. Following this, a number of varieties may be recommended, all of which are acknowledged excellence. The Champion of England, as an intermediate pea, is scarcely excelled in quality and productiveness, though it requires bushing, which, with some, is an objection. Among the excellent dwarf intermediates we may name Pride of the Market, Stratagem, Market Garder, and Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow. These are sufficiently dwarf to succeed pretty well without bushing, though it is better to bush when convenient to do so. For a late pea, McLean's Premier, although a tall variety, possesses the important quality of yielding its crop very slowly. Last season it continued to yield peas fit for the table for thirty-three days in succession, in which respect it was surpassed by no other variety tested.

Among turnips, the Purple Top Strapleaf and Jersey Nevet have proved excellent for autumn or early winter use; for late winter or spring use the White or Bloomsdale Rutabaga. We mention these varieties because they are nearly or quite free from the strong bitter flavor, characteristic of so many turnips and rutabagas.

In onions we would recommend onion sets for early crop. Among the earliest varieties that may be grown for seed, we would mention Weil's Extra Early, and Extra Early Red. To those who desire a very mild onion, we recommend the White Portugal, a variety that is productive and keeps well. The Red Wethersfield and Yellow Danvers are productive and of excellent keeping quality, but the former is a little strong flavored.

In cabbage we name Early Wakefield, Nonpareil, and Early Oxheart, for earliness; Winnigstadt and Schweinfurth for intermediate, and Premium Flat Dutch for late and for winter use.

Of cauliflowers, Erfurt Early Dwarf seems the best for early use, and the Imperial Large White French and Le Normand's Short Stemmed for late.

Of tomatoes, the Alpha gave the earliest supply for the table last season. Livingston's Favorite is very smooth and of excellent quality. The Mayflower may be also mentioned, and it would be difficult to decide between these in point of quality.

In celery we have as yet tested no variety which we would prefer to the Boston Market.

In squashes we have found the Perfect Gem and Canada Crookneck very hardy, productive, and of easy growth, the former keeps well, and when fully ripe, is an excellent squash, but the Hubbard, Butman, and Essex Hybrid would be preferrable to either of these, were they not liable to be destroyed by the borer.

Of cucumbers, Tailby's Hybrid has proved reliable, and is of excellent quality. Early Russian and Early Cluster are excellent early varieties, and the White Spine may be named for a later use.

The Christiana melon, among musk melons, is an excellent one; a reliable bearer, and the hardiest of any that we have tried. Of water melons, Vick's Early has proved as satisfactory as any we have grown.

Of radishes, the EarlyLong Scarlet, and the Early Scarlet Turnip rooted are excellent for early use, and the Dayton and Golden Globe for late use. —*Ex.*

The Position of Italian Women.

It is quite curious to note how a young, aspiring, professedly liberal nation like Italy lags behind in the most important question of female education and social position. The rules for regulating the latter—the absolute seclusion and strict constraint of the young girls and the unbounded freedom which they attain as soon as they are married—are the causes of much that impedes the progress of this most intelligent people of the world's race. Conservative England is, in comparison, the land of freedom and equality. I remember Prof. Bonamy Price, of Oxford, telling me last winter when I met him at the house of a friend here that the very best and most succint answer to a question he put in the course of one of his famous lectures on political economy he received from a young lady. It proved, he said, that she had thought, and had, moreover, given her powers of ratiocination full play before answering. Well, this was not an overpoweringly novel idea to me, but I know well if the Professor had told his story to Italian auditors it would have been received either with smiles of incredulity or with stares of blank amazement. A clever Italian friend once said to me: "Oh! a woman who reasons is a horrible creature!" But I thought to myself at the time that he would scarcely appreciate the blessing of an utterly unreasonable female in the capacity of wife, sister or daughter! Luckily their practice is not always quite so bad as their profession, I observe that a lady has just been appointed Professor of Latin and Greek at the College for the higher education of Women at Rome, which is named after the late distinguished Signora Emilia Fua-Fusenato. This is the first appointment of the kind on record, and it is quite certain that nothing but the undoubted capacity of the fair candidate would have procured her admission. So that is a step in the right direction.— *Rome Letter in Chicago Tribune.*

In one of the Philippine Islands it is customary, when a young fellow asks the old folks for their daughter, to send her to the woods at sunrise, and if the lover finds her before sunset she is his. If not, he forfeits all claim. The girl is given one hour the start. This gives her a fair chance, and she can use her own judgment about hiding after she gets in the woods.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Skunks as Pets.

We have had some encounters with skunks, and seen various dogs debate whether to open an attack upon the "Irishman's cat," but never made friends with them to any great extent We have long held to the opinion that the only good skunk was a dead and buried one, and that far away. It is, therefore, with pleasure that I give the experience of my friend, Dr. C. H Merriam, as related in his Adirondack adventures.

Skunks, particularly when young, make very pretty pets, being attractive in appearance, gentle in disposition, interesting in manners, and cleanly in habits—rare qualities indeed! They are playful, sometimes mischievious, and manifest considerable affection for those who have the care of them. I have had, at different times, ten live skunks in confinement. Two summers ago I was the happy master of the cleverest young skunk that I have thus far chanced to meet. For a name, he received the title of his genus, and we called him "Meph," for short. By way of precaution we removed his scent-sacs, and he made a rapid and complete recovery, after a few days of temporary indisposition. While driving about the country, in performance of professional duties, he usually slept in my pocket. After supper I commonly took a walk, and he always followed close to my heels. If I chanced to walk too fast for him, he would scold, and stamp his fore-feet; and if I persisted in keeping too far ahead, would turn about, disgusted, and make off in an opposite direction; but if I stopped and called him, he would hurry along at a sort of ambling pace, and soon overtake me. He was particularly fond of ladies, and I think it was the dress that attracted him; but be this as it may, he would invariably leave me to follow any lady that chanced to come near. We used to walk through the woods to a large meadow, which abounded in grasshoppers. Here "Meph" would fairly revel in his favorite food, and it was rich sport to watch his manœuvres. When a grasshopper jumped, he jumped, and I have seen him with as many as three in his mouth and two under his fore-paws at one time. He would eat so many that his over-distended little belly actually dragged upon the ground, and when so full that he could hold no more, would still catch and slay them. When so small that he could scarcely toddle about, he never hesitated to tackle the large and powerful beetle known as the "horned bug," and got many smart nips for his audacity. But he was a courageous little fellow, and it was not long before he learned to handle them with impunity, and it was very amusing to see him kill one. Ere many weeks he ventured to attack a mouse, and the ferocity displayed in its destruction was truly astonishing. He devoured the entire body of his victim, and growled and stamped his feet if any one came near before the repast was over.

His nest was in a box near the foot of the stairs, and before he grew strong enough to climb out by himself, he would, whenever he heard me coming stand on his hind legs, with his paws resting on the edge of the box, and beg to be carried up stairs. If I passed by without appearing to notice him, he invariably became much enraged, and chippered and scolded away at a great rate, stamping meanwhile most vehemently. He always liked to be carried up to my office, and as soon as strong enough, would climb up of his own accord. He was very sprightly and frolicsome, and used to hop about the floor, and run from room to room in search of something to play with, and frequently amused himself by attempting to demolish my slippers. I have often given him a bit of old sponge, with a string attached, in order to keep him out of mischief. During the evening he occasionally assumed a cunning mood, and would steal softly up to my chair, and, standing erect, would claw at my pants once or twice, and then scamper off as fast as his little legs would carry him, evidently anxious to have me give chase. If I refused to follow, he was soon back, trying a new scheme to attract my attention.—*Cor. American Agriculturist.*

Little Courtesies in Life.

The little things of life have far more effect upon our character, reputation, happiness and friendship than the heartless and thoughtless are apt to imagine. There are very few indeed, however, rough by nature, who are not touched by kindness and courtesy.

A pleasant word, a well-put compliment, a friendly bow of recognition, all have an influence for good, while surliness and indifference tend to produce the opposite result.

There are chances almost every day for us to practice the little courtesies of life on some neighbor or friend, yet we let the chance pass. Thus a friendly call is not returned; a neighborly visit is disregarded; a smile is met with a look of cold indifference; a cordial grasp of the hand is returned with reluctance; a kind word is left unanswered. Still all this may mean nothing, yet the effect upon the mind is not pleasant by any means.

A person may be willing to confer a favor again and again, but unless there be some manifestation of gratitude—unless, indeed, the disposition to be apparent to do something in return, the party who confers the obligation will in a short time grow weary of well-doing, and seek for some more grateful object on which to confer favors. Remember kind words cost nothing.

Words of Warning and Comfort.

If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer

If you are simply ailing, or if you feel
'weak and dispirited,
'without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters
'will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed your self with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you,

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

'Or if you are in the workshop, on the 'farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel 'that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old,

'blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties 'wasting, Hop Bitters is what you need to 'give you new life, health, and vigor."

Is you are costive, or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

—If you are a frequenter, or a resident, of,
—a miasmatic district, barricade your system
—tem against the scourge of all countries
—Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and best health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A LADY'S WISH.

"Oh, how I do with my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. How?" inquired the first lady

"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN KELCHNER, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of John Kelchner, late of Centre township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executors. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

H. C. KELCHNER,
GEORGE W. K. LICHNER, } Executors
E. L. KELCHNER'
Knorr & Wintersteen, atty's.
Feb 6-tf

BRIDGE ELECTION.

An election for officers of the Catawissa Bridge Company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of Mrs. Hester Kistler in the Town of Catawissa, on Monday, March 2, between the hours of one and six o'clock p. m. of that day.

J. R. ROBINS,
Jan 30-5 w S. c'y.

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

TONSORIAL ROOMS.

THE OLD STAND

under the Exchange Hotel, still takes the lead. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Dyeing, Shampooing and all work in my line promptly and neatly done.

BILLIARD & POOL TABLES.

James Reilly,

Jan 30-tf Proprietor.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE COLUMBIAN,

$1.50 A YEAR.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY FINANCES,

From January 1st, 1884, to January 5th, 1885.

STATEMENT SHOWING TAXES ASSESSED AND BALANCES STILL DUE.

DISTRICTS.	TAXES ASSESSED. County	Dog	State	STILL DUE County	Dog
Beaver	$628 81	$86 00	$18 30	$145 26	$86 00
Benton	858 27	74 00	10 00	346 32	74 00
Berwick	1360 50	150 50	88 60	616 32	5 50
Bloom	4046 08	79 50	128 65	2178 28	79 50
Briarcreek	1141 50	76 50	9 90	149 39	76 5
Catawissa	1855 39	62 5	68 45	476 31	62 50
Centralia	974 5.	50	5 65	788 87	50
Centre	1635 84	78 50	34 45	1421 76	78 50
Conyng h'm	2588 75	50	1 00	282 69	50
Fishing cr'k	1117 19	83 00	27 2	6 6 14	83 00
*Franklin	541 37	4 00	8 90	* * *	* * *
Greenwood	1891 00	104 00	33 76	91 12	1 4 00
Hemlock	972 82	40 00	5 45	548 45	40 50
*Jacks'n	275 42	43 50	4 15	* * *	* * *
Locust	1808 57	122 50	11 40	607 60	122 0
Madison	1004 48	42 5	10 05	401 50	73 50
Main	612 99	45 50	28 56	242 58	45 50
Mifflin	1068 18	77 50	30 55	330 59	7. 50
*Montour	781 69	141 50	120 39	1105 29	141 50
Mt. Pleasant	664 98	56 50	16 55	344 17	56 50
Orange	855 67	53 00	5 86	247 69	53 00
Pine	412 38	56 50	3 15	258 53	56 50
*Roaringc'k	401 47	40 00	6 00	* * *	* * *
Scott	1471 87	72 50	74 95	476 31	73 50
Sugarloaf	362 70	65 00		47 64	65 00
	$35,515.16	$1,537.00	$708.55	$11,594.91	$1,403.00

AMOUNT DUE FOR YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1884.

Districts.	Collectors.	Yr.	County	Dog
Centralia	David Walsh,	1883	$288 15	$ 5.
Centre,	Wm Shaffer,	1883	18. 47	77 00
Benton,	Sam'l. Appleman,	1882	* * *	12 92
Bloom,	Reuben Harris,	1880	494 50	83 00
			$979 738	172 76

A. M. JOHNSON, TREASURER OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID COUNTY ON COUNTY FUNDS.

January 1st, 1884.

To amount uncollected prior to 1884	$ 8 895 81
" amount on hand at last settlement	2 90 35
" county tax assessed in 1884	25 515 16
" tax on registry of voters	162 78
" C W Miller, old counter	2 50
" W M Lemon rent old jail	90 0
" Jonas Kline "	70 00
" Parker Keller old plank	2 5.
" G W Sterner, old stove, &c.	13 5.
" C G Barkley old Polish Jake's note and jury fee	48 5
" W S Stoker tax exonerated and since paid to Treasurer	1 25
" C A Shuman for same	1 00
" C L Artley old lumber	6 60
" Samuel Shaffer, J. P., old plank	4 00
" I H Eat costs on writ vs. Jos. Weiss	1 25
" Charles Kludig old siding	1 00
" John L Kline shingles Brush Valley bridge	18 00
" Widow Keller deed held by Commissioners redeemed	8 02
" Henry Winteright 1 stove	7 00
" C W Exes 3 stoves	14 50
" Harman & Hassert 3 stoves	28 75
" W H Cox 1 stove	9 25
" J J McHenry old bridge	2 5.
" Wm Barret 1 stove	12 00
" The Town 1 Bloomsburg rent for old fire hall stable	20 00
" Geo I Kahler deed held by Commissioners redeemed	4 34
" Daniel Ohl old plank	1 00
" County tax on unseated land	653 53
" county tax on seated land	92 54
" road tax on seated land	168 09
" " " unseated land	843 86
" school tax on "	839 68
" " " seated land	231 09
" poor tax "	137 19
" " " unseated land	439 10
" special poor tax on unseated land	50 25
" special poor tax on seated land	23 97
" special school tax on seated land	3 60
" " " unseated land	62 06
" " road tax on unseated land	123 98
" " " on seated land	54 50
" seated land tax since distribution	12 25
" unseated land tax since distribution	51 78
" First National Bank county order No. 739 not redeemed	250 00
" J M Larish old bridge	8 00
" Bloomsburg Iron Co. old plank	10 00
" Z B Shultz old stove	2 25
" Wm Krickbaum jury fees	41 95
" E W M Low o'd plank	4 00
" redemption money on Abraham Beecer tract Briarcreek	10 98
" redemption money on I K Schweppenheiser tract Beaver	10 90
" redemption money on Abraham Snyder tract Main	4 94
" Wm Krickbaum fees for registering dogs	1 80
" amount received from dog fund	8 78 39
	$47 151 86

CR.

BY COMMISSION, EXONERATIONS AND RETURNS ALLOWED COLLECTORS FOR 1884 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

1884.

Districts.	Com.	Ex.	Districts.	Com.	Ex.
Franklin	$ 27 72		Jackson	$13 39	$ 5 70
			Roaringcr'k	30 09	

1883.

Beaver	30 03	$ 16 62	Locust	59 71	9 90
Benton	4 49	4 75	Madison	49 5	17 94
Berwick	94 85	53 77	Main	30 36	5 10
Bloom	295 01	56 32	Mifflin	51 88	19 05
Briarcreek	5 68	6 70	Montour	40 68	6 22
Conyngham	54 04	18 44	Mt. Pleasant	29 90	9 75
Fishingcr'k	55 49	2 60	Orange	42 99	8 55
Franklin	26 13	11 25	Pine	20 51	8 50
Greenwood	62 18	9 45	Roaringcr'k	19 93	1 90
Hemlock	49 85	13 07	Scott	69 51	24 15
Jackson	15 61	4 70	sugarloaf	21 69	8 75
				$1189 42	$338 87

By total commission	$ 1189 42
" total exonerations and returns	338 87
" county orders redeemed	31645 83
" amount due from collectors	12965 61
" discount on order No. 739	39 17
" amount paid to meet state quota	41 42
" commission to treasurer	1265 82
" balance in hands of treasurer	5 21
	$47151 86

A. M. JOHNSON IN ACCOUNT WITH DOG FUND, JANUARY 1st, 1884.

To amount due at last settlement	$1538 76
" amount assessed in 1884	1527 00
" added tax Hemlock, duplicate	50
" amount on hand at last settlement	102 65
	$3168 91

CR

1884.

Districts.	Com.	Ex.	Districts.	Com.	Ex.
Jackson	$2 17	$ 50	Franklin	$2 65	
Roaringcr'k	2 00				

1883.

Beaver	3 07	9 5.	Locust	5 65	$ 9 50
Benton	3 5.	2 0	Madison	2 50	4 00
Berwick	2 37	4 50	Main	2 12	4 00
Bloom	3 47	6 50	Mifflin	3 45	50
Briarcreek	3 50		Montour	2 10	3 00
Conyngham	0	3 00	Mt. Pleasant	2 80	3 00
Fishingcreek	3 95	2 00	Orange	2 55	3 50
Franklin	1 82	50	Pine	2 62	6 00
Greenwood	4 80	3 00	Roaringcr'k	2 10	50
Hemlock	2 10	2 0	Scott	3 45	18 50
Jackson	2 00	50	Sugarloaf	3 27	3 0.
				$69 56	$91 50

By commission to collectors	$ 69 5
" exonerations allowed collectors	91 0
" orders p 13 of 1884	58. 25
" amount paid to county	813 58
" amoun due from collectors	1053 78
" commission to treasurer	29 46
	$3168 91

A. M. JOHNSON, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH STATE FUND.

DR.

January 1st 1884.

To state tax assessed for 1884	$708 55
" amount paid to meet state quota from county funds	41 42
	$749 97

CR,

BY COMMISSION ON DUPLICATES SETTLED FOR 1884.

Beaver	$ 91	Hemlock	$ 27
Benton	59	Jackson	99
Berwick	4 18	Locust	92
loom	6 43	Madison	1 35
Briarcreek	46	Main	1 42
Catawissa	3 42	Mifflin	1 52
Centralia	28	Montour	1 61
Centre	1 72	Mt. Pleasant	97
Conyngham	05	Orange	1 94
Fishingcreek	1 37	Pine	15
Franklin	44	Roaringcreek	39
Greenwood	1 78	Scott	3 74
			$35 33

By commission to collectors	$ 35 33
" amount paid state quota for 1884	707 49
" commission to treasurer	7 15
	$749 97

COMMISSIONERS' EXPENSES FOR WHICH ORDERS WERE ISSUED ON THE TREASURER.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

J. S. Grimes bill for teachers institute	$ 197 00
Geo. Jacoby auditing public accounts	45 00
Buckalew Bro's horse hire taking election blanks to Berwick	2 50
Moyer Bro's, expressage	1 15
W. C. McKinney expressage	1 35
John Mourey taking 1 prisoner to Phila.	50 00
G. W. Sterner covering books	1 50
Wm. Krickbaum recording names of twp. officers	33 60
A. B. Stewart taxes refunded on lands sold not in county	15 25
L. B. Kline et al bill for post mortem case	50 00
John Mourey taking Cath. Monaghan a discharged prisoner to Centralia	5 00
J. M. Clark acknowledging com. deed	7.
F. P. Billmeyer treas. balance on sewer contract	1250 00
A. V. Johnson treas. loss on trade dollars taken from col	39 30
J. M. Gwinner et al bill for post mortem case	20 00
John Mourey taking Mary Sullivan to asylum	6 00
Wm. Thrasman et al com. in lunacy case	15 00
John Mourey, taking two persons to Philadelphia	68 00
John Hoffman, costs in case of county vs Hower	3 56
Wm Krickbaum, prothonotary bill	189 04
First National Bank, money loaned on order No. 739	25 00
	$4489 80

COURTS' JURORS' PAY AND CONSTABLES' RETURNS.

John Mourey serving jury notices	9 00
Grand jurors during year	784 14
Traverse jurors "	2477 45
Constables' returns during year	261 75
Court crier during year	147 50
Tipstaves "	109 50
S N Walk r, stenographer, $10. per day	4 0 00
" Swank vs N & W B R R	35 10
" Heifrick vs Frick	3 00
" Com vs Seybert	8 50
" Orangeville S Fund vs Henrie	8 10
" Bevan vs Reilly	20 00
" Com vs Edson	5 50
" Com vs Letkowites	6 44
" Loughlin vs Miller	24 32
Geo W Derr, jury commissioner	42 75
Abraham Rice, " "	51 75
John B Casey, clerk, to same	20 00
	$4584 1

COSTS IN COMMONWEALTH CASES WHERE THE COUNTY BECAME LIABLE

Justice's constables and witnesses	947 51
R R Little, late District Attorney	20 00
R Buckingham, " "	137 00
Wm Krickbaum, Clerk of Court	157 15
	$ 241 66

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWERS AND ROAD DAMAGES.

Sundry persons as viewers	$541 40
John Hufford damage, Fishingcreek	10 00
J M Dewitt " "	50 00
D A Munson " Franklin	50 00
Wm Rohrbach " "	95 00
Jacob Artley " Montour	12 00
Peter M Karshner " "	25 00
A E Girton " Pine	10 00
T W Kames " Fishingcreek	50 00
John & Jonathan Lemon, damage, Greenwood	30 00
enj s iner, damage, Centre	20 00
Joshua Fetterman, commissioner attending road views	41 60
Charles Reichart, commissioner attending road views	32 10
B F Edgar, commissioner attending road views	46 40
	$1057 90

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE.

C W Hess, "	$ 25 00
Garrick Mallery, auditor	25 00
Bloomsburg water Co., water rent	4 50
P K Vannatta, painting	11 47
J R C sey stating accounts for 1883	25 00
C C Gallighan, repairs at Court House	11 50
James Cadman, agent, stand	3 50
Patriot Publishing Co	6 00
Phebe Cox et al cleaning Court House	17 00
John F Pursel, blacksmith bill	8 23
S W Garrison carpenter work	23 44
C W Neal & Bro., coal for Court House	152 73
Geo A Clark, stationery	5 50
Menagh and Coffman, frosting windows	40 37
Dennis Donovan, work at court house	1 88
Wm Christman, work at office	43 25
B L Thomas, pens	5 00
Fred Schwinn, hauling	7 00
R Housel, work at 0 ice	6 00
J W Raeder, binding Columbian	4 0
W B Allen, work at office	24 00
J B Sc ser, bill rendered	25 54
L Runyan & Co., hardware	10 92
C E Savage, tending town clock	10 00
Grant S Herring, work at office	18 00
John S Mensch, lime	6 00
J Bachman work at court house	188 39
S B Brower heating and plumbing as per contract	2205 00
B H Coffman work at court house	67 02
White Wirts work at court house	25 54
A V Hower work at court house	7 50
John Wiltenlight stone for court house	6 12
Charles Krug lumber, &c	32 26
Z H Shultz work at Court house	193 12
M E Cox work at court house	24 99
Wm Giger hauling brick etc	26 10
I W McKelvy, bill rendered	140 54
F P Billmeyer bill rendered	1.
Freas brown insurance on court house	106 27
H man & Hassert repairs	16 14
John W Kramer carpenter work at court house	21 25
W J Correll looking glass	5 00
The s Howard Watch and Clock Co., new town clock as per contract	700 00
Bloom Gas Co for gas	134 4
J B Klinger work at court house	192 05
O A Jacoby s one	3 44
Bloomsburg Iron Co. iron for clock weights	6 00
Samuel Metz work at court house	1 00
E B Brower repairs, etc	8 15
J F Brower matting court room	112 08
Moyer Bros paint, etc	16 54
Thomas Gorrey repairing Register's office	20 51
G M and J K Lockard lumber	58 12
ouis Bernhard working on old clock, etc	25 00
Knorr & Wintersteen drawing specifications, etc	8 00
E B Ikle attorney for commissioners	100 00
Joshua Fetterman commissioner	402 00
B F Edgar commissioner	401 00
Charles Reichard commissioner	378 00
John B Casey clerk	800 0
	$7033 84

COUNTY JAIL.

C A Klein medicine for prisoners	$ 6 72
Thomas Gorrey work at jail	5 75
C C Gallighan repairs at jail	161 84
B F Gardner tending prisoners for 1883	1 00
Holmes & Schuyler hardware	4 60
C W Neal & Bro. coal	400 34
G W Ikles repairing prisoners' shoes	8 00
Harman & Hassert repairs	106 48
J H Greer bill rendered	147 34
C M Brinker repairing locks	5 00
Nathan Chronis hauling sales	8 78
Elijah Smutt trimming trees	1 00
C R Mendenhall lumber	21 72
Thomas Gethin work at jail	89 67
M S Williams repairing slate roof	15 00
John Gorrey cleaning up around jail	15 00
L Runyan & Co. bill rendered	1 48
E B Brower p pairs	394 20
S W Garrison work at jail	3 37
Fred Schwin nauling	3 0
Z R Shultz work at jail	6 75
Wm Ferguson cleaning cess pools	14 00
D F Coffman work at jail	6 30
J B Klinger work at jail	41 37
Daniel Hall, et. al., digging ditch for water pipe	21 85
J H White cord wood	5 00
B F Ikles painting and material	219 02
J C Brown surveying	1 50
W J Correl iron bedsteads	54 00
David Lowenberg clothing	5 45
Charles Krug lumber	3 00
Bloomsburg W ter Co. meter for jail	26 15
J W McKelvy bill rendered	32 01
F P Billmeyer bl l rendered	75
B F Gardner tending prisoners for 1884	18 00
Bl omsburg Gas Co., for gas	134 15
John Mourey boarding prisoners	756 00
John Mourey work about prison	260 00
John Mourey, washing, &c.	112 00
John Mourey turnkey	26 00
N J Hendershott med cines	18 10
J Bachman building bake oven	25 00
Bloomsburg Water Co. water rent jail	16 47
G M & J K Lockard lumber	3 08
	$8 225 96

PRINTING, STATIONERY AND POSTAGE.

Elwell & Bittenbender Co. statement	$ 40 60
election proclamation	26 00
Elwell & Bittenbender blanks	14 75
" " advertising	10 5.
C M Vanderslice county statement	20 00
" " election proclamation	26 00
" " court proclamation	25 25
" " blanks	39 85
" " advertising	18 50
J C Brown county statement	40 01
" " election proclamation	25 00
" " blanks	40 00
" " advertising	12 50
G A Potter court calendar	40 00
" " a verti ing	1 50
G E Myers county st tement	40 00
J H Dieterick advertising	4 50
D A Beck ey postage and box rent	12 15
Alt mus & Co. envelopes	6 90
Elwell & Bittenbender stationery	20 65
R S Bowman county statement	40 00
" " advertising	3 00
C o A Clark stationery	14 68
A M Johnson postage stamps	1 10
	$559 53

INQUESTS.

Sundry persons for inquests	$628 79

BRIDGES—BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

BEAVER.

John Appleman Breish bridge	4 60
John Schell Davis bridge	4 65
John Schell Klinger man bridge	4 00
J Bachma Beaver Valley bridge	191 00
C S Reichart Beaver Valley bridge	36 05
Charles Reichar Davis Bridge	161 14
Wm H Bright Beaver Valley bridge	113 50
David Fink, et al., Davis bridge	89 80
David Fink, et. al., Beaver Valley bridge	107 34
Charles Reichart Beaver Valley bridge	53 03
Low Bro & Co. lime Beaver Valley bridge	9 40
Charles Reichart Breish bridge	3 40
Charles Reichart Klinger nan bridge	31 44

BENTON.

Geo Keeler Benton bridge	1 50
Geo Keeler Cole's bridge	1 50
I J Thomas Kimble Mill bridge	1 50
Daniel H Karns Karns bridge of	76 0
ira Hess Benton bridge	2 00
Samuel Appleman Benton bridge	1 75
Samuel Appleman Cole's bridge	1 75
Samuel Appleman Mendenhall bridge	1 75
Samuel Appleman bridge west of Benton	1 75

BLOOM.

J Bachman Rupert bridge	6 00
Daniel Yocum Del Ro k bridge	6 05
John Delly Rupert bridge	7 75
John Delly Barton bridge	8 25
Wm Levan Shaffer bridge	2 50
Isaiah Howell Shaffer bridge	1 50
Eli Jones Rupert bridge (contract)	324 0
L Runyan & Co. Red Rock bridge	4 75
L Runyan Shaffer bridge	1 75
L Runyan Barton bridge	6 10
Samuel Shaffer haffer bridge	5 50
Luther B Jones Rupert bridge	5 00
John C Jones Barton bridge	5 00
Wm R Cox Shaffer bridge	17 52
Eli Jones Rupert bridge	34 35
Reuben Hess Rupert bridge	18 0
Eli Jones Shaffer bridge	19 04

CATAWISSA.

L Runyan & Co. bridge near mouth Catawissa creek	75
Charles Kr g paper mill bridge	2 50
Stephen Ballor near mouth Catawissa cr'k	2 65
C F Harder " "	5 75

CONYNGHAM.

John ! Kline Brush Valley bridge	211 63
John S Mensch Brush Valley bridge	19 50
J B chman Brush Valley bridge	202 05
J B Klinger Brush Valley bridge	19 18
Wm H Bright Brush Valley bridge	105 00

FISHINGCREEK.

Casper Hess, Hess bridge	5 00
Joseph Knelly bridge near McHenry's mill	7 00
E P Bender bridge near Jonestown	4 38
W C Pennington Paden bridge (contract)	695 00
" " " extra allowed	26 00
G W Labor Ammerman bridge	62 15
Charles Kindig et al Stillwater bridge	63 18
J F McHenry Stillwater bridge	81 38
J J McHenry bridge near Jonestown (contract	543 00
J J